

with affectionate regards of the Author

GRAMA SANGATHAN 3.8.30  
Munro

V. N. MEHTA

# **Agricultural Sayings**

OF

**The United Provinces**



**V. N. Mehta, I.C.S.,**  
**Collector, Benares.**

Published under the Auspices of Benares Krishi Mandal

# AGRICULTURAL SAYINGS

OF

THE UNITED PROVINCES

SAB KAR, HAR KE TAR

*(All Taxes come out of the furrow behind the plough)*

V. N. MEHTA, I.C.S.,  
Collector, Benares.

Printed by K. Mitra, at The Indian Press, Ltd.,  
Allahabad.

Dedicated to  
**Sir Gangaram**

As a Tribute to his Practical Enthusiasm  
for Agriculture

BY THE AUTHOR

तुलसी रामहीं यौ भज्यौ, ज्यों किसान की रीति ।  
दाम चौगुनो ऋण घनो, तौहुं खेत से प्रीति ॥

[“The enthusiastic farmer is like Tulsidas, the ideal devotee of Rama. May the cost of cultivation mount fourfold and debts accumulate he still is devoted to his field.”]

Note by the Author:—There is a subconscious feeling in the mind of the practical mystic that ultimately things will right themselves.]

All rights including right of translation reserved by the author.



## CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION	IX
I.	
1. Ploughing and Preparation of Soil	1
2. Manuring.	7
3. Sowing:	
(a) Time	10
(b) Method	14
(c) Rotation	16
(d) Seed duty	17
(e) Sowing of good Crops	18
4. Growing, Weeding, Watering	19
5. Reapings and Onward Processes	22
6. Insects, Pests and Crop Calamities	23
II.	
7. Rainfall in General in different Months and Nakshatras.	26
III.	
SIGNS INDICATING GOOD OR BAD RAINFALL IN THE	
RAINY SEASON.	30
8. Signs in Winter	30
9. Signs in Summer	32
10. Signs in the Rains	34
IV.	
11. The Ideal Cultivator	44
12. Crops in General.	45
13. Animal Husbandry	51
14. Miscellaneous Sayings	58

## AGRICULTURAL SAYINGS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

### INTRODUCTION.

Cold weather touring is a great institution in these provinces and the officer who camps with his eyes and ears open will see and hear for himself in what a world of elemental hopes and fears the majority of the ryots move and have their being. They have the experience of untold centuries behind them and where this experience relates to agriculture they have for mnemonic reasons, set it to rhyme. On many a wintry evening have the old men of the village gathered round the camp of the present writer and talked to him about agricultural prospects. Agricultural rhymes have then accidentally fallen from their lips. The writer has collected these and others from *Shagunbichar* books and privately owned manuscripts prescribing appropriate days for different agricultural operations. One Bhaddar Rishi is the general spokesman. Sometimes it is wisdom à la Sahadeo (the astrologer Pandava); sometimes it is the devoted wife nagging her patient husband to do something or forbear from doing something else. Ghāgha an *Ahir* Fakir figures as the purveyor of wisdom of a downright cynical type in which women are the target of his ridicule. He claims absolute cure for his prescriptions and his rhymes ending with "Chal goli kal par" referring to the marble play of boys getting a marble inside the central hole and scoring a point, is in every village elder's mouth.

Regarding this Bhaddar Rishi a very interesting story is told of the great astronomer Varaha Mihir. He is supposed to have discovered, while away on a pilgrimage, that a certain day and time a few days forward were so auspicious that a child born then would turn out to be the greatest astrologer and astronomer. Anxious to secure such a child for himself he hurried for home, but Ujjain was far off and he had to pass the

auspicious day in a village. He arranged to get himself married to the daughter of a shepherd and from her begot a child who, though he could not be educated as a Brahmin, turned out by intuition to be a great astrologer. The name Bhaddri or Bhaddali has now transferred itself to any reciter of proverbs on meteorology in India and the writer found a manuscript book edited by one Fateh Ali Bhaddri a Muslim of Azamgarh.

In order that one may profit by this "wisdom"—full of empirical generalisations or occult pronouncements—a list of Indian Nakshatras or asterisms is given below with the names of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and it has been shown for Samwat 1983 for how many days each of these nakshatras lasted. The months given are Indian months but their English equivalents which vary will be easily available. There are 12 rāshis (signs of Zodiac) which are divided into 27 divisions called nakshatras, each rāshi containing 2½ nakshatras. The Sun thus passes from one nakshatra to another every 14 days.

Most of the sayings turn on rain—its normal fall or defect or excess. The first monsoon nakshatra is Rohini and commences from

#### INDIAN NAKSHATRAS OR LUNAR MANSIONS.

Constellation.	Sign of Zodiac.	Date on which the Constellation begins. (Hindi.)	Date on which the Sun enters the nakshatra (English.)
1. Rohini ...	Vrishabh or Taurus.	Vaishakh Sudi 12, 1983.	May 24, 1926.
2. Mrigshar ...	Do.	Jeth Badi 12 ...	June 7, 1926.
3. Ardra ...	Mithun or Gemini	Jeth Sudi 11 ...	June 21, 1926.
4. Punarvas ...	Do.	Asharh Badi 11	July 5, 1926.
5. Pushya ...	Kark or Cancer	Asharh Sudi 9 ...	July 19, 1926.
6. Ashlesha ...	Do.	Sawan Badi 9 ...	August 2, 1926.
7. Magha ...	Singh or Leo	Sawan Sudi 8 ...	August 16, '26.
8. Purva Phalguni.	Do.	Bhadon Badi 8 ...	August 30, '26.
9. Uttara Phalguni.	Do.	Bhadon Sudi 6 ...	Sept. 13, '26.
10. Hasta ...	Kanya.	...	...
11. Chitra ...	Kanya or Virgo	Kuar Badi 6 ...	Sept. 27, '26.
12. Swati ...	Do.	Kuar Sudi 3 ...	October 10, '26.
	Tula or Libra	Kartik Badi 2 ...	October 23, '26.

Constellation.	Sign of Zodiac.	Date on which the Constellation begins (Hindi.)	Date on which the Sun enters the nakshatra (English.)
13. Vishakha ...	Tula or Libra ...	Kartik Sudi 1 ...	Nov. 6, '26.
14. Anuradha ...	Vrishchak or Scorpio.	Kartik Sudi 15 ...	Nov. 19, '26.
15. Jyeshtha ...	Do.	Aghan Badi 12 ...	Dec. 2, '26.
16. Mula ...	Dhan or Sagittarius.	Aghan Sudi 11 ...	Dec. 15, '26.
17. Purva Asharh	Do.	Push Badi 9 ...	Dec. 28, '26.
18. Uttara Asharh	Do.	Push Sudi 7 ...	Jan. 10, '27.
19. Shrawan ...	Makar or Capricorn.	Magh Badi 5 ...	Jan. 23, '27.
20. Dhanishtha	Do.	Magh Sudi 3 ...	Feb. 5, '27.
21. Shatataka ...	Kumbh or Aquarius.	Phalgun Badi 3	Feb. 19, '27.
22. Purva Bhadrapad.	Do.	Phalgun Sudi 1	March 4, '27.
23. Uttara Bhadrapad.	Min or Pisces	Phalgun Sudi 14	March 17, '27.
24. Revati ...	Do.	Chaitra Badi 13	March 31, '27.
25. Ashwini ...	Mesh or Aries	Chaitra Sudi 12, 1984.	April 13, '27.
26. Bharni ...	Do.	Baishakh Badi 11	April 27, '27.
27. Kritika ...	Do.	Baishakh Sudi 10	May 11, 1927.

The sun during the year passes along the ecliptic through its 12 divisions called the 12 signs of the Zodiac. Each of the signs has been divided into 27 asterisms. The moon in the Puranas is represented as courting the 27 daughters of Daksha Prajapati one day each, finishing his round in one lunar month. It is also believed that they represent the ethereal bodies of pious persons after death and therefore they are expected to influence the affairs of men here below. The moon is the lord of aushadhis or plants, and as such, has influence on the agricultural prospects of any year.

The seven days of the week are presided over by the following planets :—

Sunday	...	Sun	...	Surya.
Monday	...	Moon	...	Chandra.
Tuesday	...	Mars	...	Mangal.
Wednesday	...	Mercury	...	Budha.
Thursday	...	Jupiter	...	Brihaspati.
Friday	...	Venus	...	Shukra.
Saturday	...	Saturn	...	Shanishchara.

It has been noted by persons interested in meteorology that there are distinct changes in atmospheric conditions when the sun passes from one nakshatra to another clearly indicating that the position of the sun in relation to the nakshatra has marked influence on atmospheric conditions. People believe that these atmospheric conditions in November and December give indication of rain, that is to fall six and a half months or 195 days later. This is called in the graphic language of the ancient writers "impregnation of clouds." This process takes place according to some in October and November, according to some in November and December. The delivery or birth of rain takes place on the same day on which six and a half months ago the moon came into conjunction with that very asterism at the time of impregnation. There is a little contrariness, however, between conception and delivery, i.e., conception at night means delivery in the morning, conception in the east means delivery in the west, conception on a moonless day means delivery on a full-moon day. There is a superstition, however, that if the conception has taken place during the bright fortnight of the month of Aghan or Poos, then it would be a weak child that would be born  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months later. Ancient writers detail at very great length on the signs in the atmosphere which are indicative of good or bad rainfall  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months later. Signs of good rainfall in the months of Aghan and Poos are (1) red sky in the morning and evening, (2) watery halos round the sun and the moon, and cold less than normal. If in the months of Magh and Phagun there are high winds, mist obscuring the light of the sun and moon, sun's rays dim, as also moonlight, excessive cold and sunset and sunrise with clouds, then there is indication of good rainfall in Phagun and Chaitra. Conception is generally described as due to the five factors—wind, rain, lightning, thunder and clouds. This kind of conception gives the most widespread rainfall. Conception should take place when the benign planets are in conjunction. When the planets in conjunction are malignant, we generally have abortive rain or rain with hail and lightning. Rainfall at the time of conception

brings about abortion. During the months of May and June if there is rainfall on the day on which the moon is in the asterism of Swati, then there would be no rain in the month of July--August; if in Vaishakha then there would be rainless August-September; if in Anuradha then rainless September-October; if in the month of May-June there is lightning with slight showers or with dust-storm on the first four days of the bright fortnight it is a good sign. So also if there is a dust-storm during the month of June-July; if there is rain on the day on which the moon is in the asterism of Hast or Purwa Asarh or Mrigesera or Chaitra or Swati or Dhanishta there will be good rainfall on the corresponding days in the next lunar months. If the wind blows from the east on Asarh Sudi Purnima it indicates good rain; if it is from south-west or north-west, the crops would be neither good nor bad; if at sunset the wind blows from north-east it indicates good crops; if from the east, it indicates excellent winter and spring crops; if there is continuous hot wind from the south-east everything would be burnt up; if the wind at sunset blows from the south and is accompanied by clouds it shows rain; if at sunset high wind blows from south-west it indicates famine; if at sunset the wind blows from the west it indicates good crops; if from north-west, profuse rain and excellent crops; if from south-west or north, good rain.

Name of Date.	Month.	Signs.	Results.
11 Sudi	Katik	Lightning	Good rain in Aśárh.
15 S. ...	Katik	With Kṛitika, clouds and lightning.	Good rain for four months.
8 ...	Aghan	Rain	Sáwan rains.
7 Badi	Púsh	No rain	Good Ardra rains.
10 B. ...	Púsh	Lightning	Whole Bhádon, good.
13 B. ...	Púsh	Clouds on four sides.	Rákhí rainy.
15 B. ...	Púsh	Wind in four directions.	Thatch your cottage; good rain.
1 S. ...	Mágh	Clouds; winds blowing.	Til and sarson scarce.
3 S. ...	Mágh	Thunder and lightning.	Barley and gram, dear.
4 S. ...	Mágh	Rain after clouds.	Pan and cocoanut will be dear.
7 S. ...	Mágh	Thunder	Good rain for four months
5 S. ...	Púsh		
10 ...	Aghan		
7 B. ...	Mágh	Cloudy and lightning.	Good rainfall.
15 S. ...	Mágh	Sky, emerald green.	Seasonable rainfall. (But if no dew is seen grain will be dear.)
" ...	Mágh	With Jeshtha bright sky.	All seven crops, good (Kuarí Kakuní, Mandwá, Sáwan, Makaf, Kodo and Dhan.)
2 S. ...	Phágun	No rain, no cloud...	Good rain and Bhádon.
15 S. ...	Phágun	Wind west, wind east, south, north.	Good seven crops, rainfall erratic, good rain. If seen from all sides Rajas will suffer.
8 S. ...	Chait	Dust-storm followed by rain and lightning.	Famine.
10 S. ...	Chait	Clouds and lightning	No rain.
15 B. ...	Chait	If 10th rainless ... Whatever its length in Reotí, wet	Good rains. That will be the measure of sale of unhusked rice in Kártik.
1 ...	Baisakh	Ashwani wet Clouds and lightning	No rain. Deficiency at the end. No value of 20 Jaipuris.
5 ...		Wet Bharni	7 crops gone.
6 ...		North wind No thunder	Bhádon dry. Cotton, dear.



# PLOUGHING AND PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Name of Date.	Month	Signs.	Results.
7 B ...		Cloudless	No hope.
...		Cloud and rain	Asárh rains.
...		Lightning, cloud dew	Good rain four months.
		7 cloudless	Asárh, dusty.
		8 cloudy	
		If 9, cloudless	No rain.
	Jeth	Wet Kirtika	Good rain at tail end.
Pariwa	Jeth	Hot and thunder	Good rains.
3 S. ...		Rain in Árdra	Famine.
		Rohini, wet, Árdra windy	Sell bullocks.
		Árdra not wet.	No rains.
		Mirgar without wind.	
3 S. ...	Jeth	East wind in Jeth	Dust-storms in Sáwan.
5 B. ...	Asárh	No clouds	Famine.
15 S. ...	Asárh	Thunder and light rain	Good prospects.
		North-east wind...	Upland cultivation.
		Moon rising cloudless	Famine.
		Wind from the middle of the sky or from East.	Good.
		Wind from S.-E., S.-W. or N.-W.	Bad.
		Wet Chitra, Bisakhá Swati.	Famine.
9 ...	Asárh	Thunder	Cheap grain.
10 B. ...	Asárh	Conjunction with Rohini.	
5 B. ...	Sáwan	Sun rising clouded	Move hut from river-bank.
		If wind is blowing	Famine.
7 S. ...	Sáwan	Thunder	Famine.
		Rainy Mágha	Good fruits.
15 B. ...	Bhádón	Rainbow, west	Disastrous.
7 S. ...	Púsh	7th, 8th and 9th, thunder.	Good rains.

1. Maide gehún, dhílahe chaná. 1. Wheat prospers in minutely pulverised soil, while gram in a soil containing clods of clay.
2. Gehún báhen, dhán bidh-áhen. 2. Wheat prospers if sown after a large number of ploughings, while paddy requires light ploughing after it has grown about a foot high.
3. Mágh Magháre Jeth men járe, Bhádón sare tekri Mehri dehrí pare. 3. That house-wife's grain-bin is full whose husband freezes himself in winter, scorches himself in summer, and drenches himself in the rains.
4. Sau tor kar kare pachá-sa, Bardhe Bardhá káte ghása. 4. It is better to have fifty plough teams instead of 100 so that half may plough and the other half may eat grass.
5. Jote tew par ghás na tú-te, Tekar bhág sanchhin phúte. 5. If you plough and yet you do not uproot the grass then your luck is gone.
6. Gahir na jotebowe dhán, So ghar koñhilā bhare kisan. 6. If you do not plough deeply and sow rice then the tenant can fill the grain-bin with rice.
7. Do hal kheti ek hal bári, Búrhe bail se bhalí ku-dári. 7. One plough cultivation means gardening; and two plough means cultivation. It is better to have a pick-axe rather than old oxen.

8. Kártik más rát hal jotau, Tán pasáre ghar mat sútau. 8. Plough your field at night in the month of Kártik and do not lie stretched at ease.
9. Age gehún píchhe dhán, Usko kahiye bará kishán. 9. Before sowing paddy, the field for wheat should be prepared (ploughed).
10. Das báhon ká mádá, Bis báhon ká gadá. 10. Wheat field requires ten ploughings and sugarcane field requires ploughing twenty times.
11. Gehún bháwá káhen, Asádh kí do báhen. 11. Why is there a good crop of wheat? Because there has been two ploughings in Asarh?
12. Terah kátik tín Asádh. 12. You have thirteen dayse for Rabi and three days for kharif sowing, i. e., you must sow Rabi within 13 days in Kátik and kharif 3 days in Asarh.
13. Bij pare phal achenhá det, Jitná gahrá jote khet. 13. As deep as you plough your field so much will you get your seeds.
14. Báli ehhoí bhái káhen, Biná Asádh kí do báhen. 14. Why have the ears been deficient? Because there were no ploughings in Asarh.
15. Jonhari jote tod mador, Wah ká wah dáre kothi-lá phor. 15. If you harrow the crop of Juar then you will get a crop that will burst your bin.
16. Báhen kiyon na Asádh men ek bár, Abkyún báhen bár bár. 16. Why did you not plough in Asarh once, what is the good of ploughing subsequently?

17. Tin kiyári terah gor, Tab dekho hawda kí or, Tab dekho úkhí ká por. 17. Give three waterings and thirteen hoeings then look at the sugar-cane juice or then look at the growth of the sugar-cane.
18. Jo dhele máre tor maror, Táko kothilá dongí bor, Jo karegá mere kán, Táke awái kothilá hán. 18. He who sows jwar after breaking up the soil clods will have his cornbin full but he who is kind to me will have his jar empty.
19. Mendh bándh das jotan de, Das man bigha mujhse le. 19. If you ridge up the field and give it ten ploughings then demand from me at the rate of ten maunds per bigha i.e. there will be a good crop.
20. Asádh jote larke báre, Sáwan Bhádon men Harwáhe, Kuwár jote ghar ká betá Tab únche hon honháre. 20. In the month of Asarh any child can plough the field; it may be ploughed by a ploughman in Sawan; But the farmer should himself plough it in the month of Kuar; then the crop will be high (i.e., good crop).
21. Thor jotái bahut hengái, Únche bandhiye Aar, Up je to up je, nahín to, Ghaghe dewe gár. 21. Plough little but roll more and bund up the field high; if you do not get a good crop then abuse Ghágh.
22. Nau nasí ek kasí. 22. One deep ploughing is equal to nine scratchings or one digging with a spade is equal to nine ploughings.



23. Gehún bhawá káhen,  
Solah dáin báhen. 23 Why did you get (good)  
wheat crop? Because  
there were sixteen  
ploughings.
24. Kachchá khet na jote koí,  
Na taru bíj ná ankure koí. 24. If you plough your field  
which is sodden, then  
neither the seed nor  
any shoot will come  
up.
25. Jis ghar sále sárathí,  
Tiriyá kí ho síkh,  
Sáwan men tin hal láwe,  
Tíno mánge bhíkh. 25. He who allows his  
brother-in-law to rule  
the house and his wife  
to poke in advice and  
postpones repairs to  
the ploughs till Sawan  
these three will be  
beggars.
26. Ek hal hatyá,  
Do hal káj,  
Tin hal khetí,  
Chár hal ráj. 26. One plough cultivation  
is suicide; two plough  
cultivation means some  
work. It is really three  
plough cultivation  
which is called culti-  
vation and if you have  
four plough cultivation  
then you are master of  
a kingdom.
27. Báh na kíno motá,  
Bíj batáwen khotá. 27. If you have not ploughed  
well then why do you  
blame the seeds?
28. Jot na máne arsí chaná,  
Kahá na máne harámí  
janá. 28. Ploughing is not neces-  
sary for linseed and  
gram just as advice  
falls flat on a wicked  
person, (i.e., bastard)
29. Gehún gawa káhen,  
Kátik ke chawbáhen. 29. Why did wheat perish  
because there were  
four ploughings in  
Katik? (it is too late  
for ploughing.)

30. Thorá jote bahute gáwe,  
Unch na bándhe árh,  
Unche par khetí kare,  
Paiśá howe bhárh. 30. He who ploughs little  
and wastes his time sing-  
ing away—who does  
not ridge up his field  
on four sides and yet  
locates his cultivation  
on high ground will  
get no produce.
31. Jo hal jote khetí wákí,  
Aur nahín to jákí tákí. 31. The cultivator should  
himself plough the  
field otherwise his crop  
will be poor.
32. Gehún báhá dhán gáhá,  
Ikh godai se hai káhá. 32. It is well known that  
wheat prospers by pre-  
vious ploughings, rice  
by repeated watering,  
and sugar-cane by  
hoeing.
33. Rárh hai gehún kús hai  
dhán,  
Gádar kí jar jadhan  
ján,  
Phúlí ghás roden kisan,  
Usmen hoye án ká tán. 33. Barh grass for wheat,  
kush grass for paddy,  
and gadar for Aghani  
paddy are very detri-  
mental; especially if  
the grass is allowed to  
remain until the time  
when it flowers, there  
will be little or no crop  
in the field.
34. Jab sáil khatá khat baje,  
Tab chaná khubahí gaje. 34. Gram prospers in a field  
full of clods of clay.
35. Báhan na jáne masurí  
chaná,  
Hit na jáne harámí janá. 35. Masoor and gram do not  
require previous  
ploughing just as a  
wicked person does not  
know his own interest  
(or does not remain  
thankful to the person  
who does good to him).
36. Pání barse bahan na pá-  
we,  
Tab khetí ko majá cha-  
kháwe. 36. If rain water is not  
allowed to flow away  
then you will have the  
real taste of cultivation.

37. Jab barse tab bándho ki- 37. When it rains put up  
yári, the borders of the field.  
Bará kisan jo háth kudá- He is really a cultiva-  
rí. tor who has a pick-axe  
ever in his hand.
38. Hal pagá patál to tút ga- 38. If you plough deeply  
yá kál. then clearearth will be  
shelved (deep plough-  
ing will remove your  
poverty).
39. Chhotí nási dhartí hánsí. 39. If you merely scratch  
the soil then the earth  
smiles back in deri-  
sion.
40. Tordin kiyári khet ká 40. You should not expect a  
ujári. crop if you have broken  
up the kiyari.
41. Gehún ae bál, 41. Ears are hanging on  
Khet banao tála. wheat plants now pre-  
pare the fields for  
paddy.
42. Sarse Arsí nirase chaná. 42. Linseed in soft soil and  
gram in a soil full of  
clods.
43. Suthaná pahine hal jote; 43. If you put on trousers  
Aw Pawálá pahir niráwe, and then plough, and  
Ghagh kahe ye tino wear fashionable slip-  
bhakuwa, pers, at the time of  
Sir bojhá aw gáwe, weeding, and if you  
sing while carrying  
loads, then Ghagh says  
that the three are fools.
44. Sau báhen mur, 44. If you give a hundred  
Pachás báhen gur, ploughing for the root  
Pachís báhen jawá, crops, fifty for sugar-  
Jo cháhe so láwá. cane, and twenty-five  
for barley, then you  
will get the desired  
return for your crop.

45. Sáwan na máre leet ká 45. If you plough up unfria-  
beta, ble land then it forms  
Ab dekhen kyá khaó hard clods. What is  
beta, the good of your look-  
ing at it when there is  
a poor out-turn? Let me  
see what you eat now  
(i.e. there will be no  
crop).

## 2. MANURING.

1. Khád pare to khet, 1. A field without manure  
Nahín to kúra ret. is like rubbish.
2. Khád dewá tab hoí khetí, 2. If the land be manured  
Nahín to rahe nadí kí then it is a field other-  
retí. wise it will be like the  
sand in a river bed.
3. Asádh men khád khet 3. If manure be given in  
men dáre, the month of Asarh the  
Tab phir henk kaye dá- out-turn will be to the  
ná páwe. satisfaction of the cul-  
timator.
4. Gobar mailá nib kí kháli, 4. Cowdung, nightsoil and  
Is se khetí dúni pháli. neemcakes double the  
produce of the field.
5. Gobar mailá pátí sarí, 5. If a dressing of cow-  
Tab khetí men dáná parí. dung, ashes or rotten  
leaves be given to the  
field there would be  
good out-turn of grain.
6. Kháde kúra ná pare, 6. If a dose of well-preserved  
Karam likhá tar jáye, manure be administered  
Bahiman kahe banáí káe, to the soil, then it is  
Deo pás banáye. that it will never fail—  
even if what is written  
in fate may prove to  
the contrary.

7. Khetí kare khád so bhare, 7. Good manuring will give  
Saw man jins koñhilá good grain production.  
men dhare.
8. Támen dálo gobar khád, 8. A field with cowdung  
Tab dekho khetí ká sa- manure will give good  
wád. out-turn.
9. Kuruhal rákho khád 9. Manure fallow land with.  
patáe, farmyard refuse and  
Tab dháno ke bíj dekháe. leaf-mould and you get  
a good crop.
10. Woh kisánon<sup>on</sup> men hai 10. One who uses bone meal  
púra as manure is a perfect  
Jo chhore hañdí ká churá. cultivator.
11. Gobar chokar chakwar 11. There will be less of chaff  
rúsá, and more of grain if a  
Inká chhore howe na dressing of cowdung,  
bhúsá. chakwar and rusa twigs  
be given.
12. Sanái bowe Sanái káte, 12. If a field be sown with  
Sanái sáre khet ma jhár, sanai and then it is  
Ulte palte dono jote, ploughed up and down  
Wahí díjay galla ká jhar then it produces good  
crops.
13. Kheté pásá jab na ki- 13. A cultivator not using  
sáná, manure is bound to re-  
Tab us ké ghar Dariúra. main poor.  
Samáná.
14. Jekare khet pará nahín 14. A cultivator not using  
Gobar, cowdung manure will  
Woh kisan ko jánodúbar. remain poor.
15. Ohhore khád jot gáharái, 15. Apply manure and  
Tab khetí ká mazá cha- plough deep and then  
khái. you will see good culti-  
vation.
16. Khúb jote au náwe khád, 16. Plough incessantly and  
Tab dekho gehún ká manure it fully and  
swád. then you will see the  
beauty of the wheat crop.

17. San kái danthal khet 17. If you scatter stalks of  
chhitáwe Sanai in the field you  
Tinte lábh chawgu no will get a fourfold crop.  
páwe.
18. Jo tum do níl kí júthí, 18. If you give indigo refuse,  
Sab khádon men rahai it will be unique  
anúthí. manure of its kind.
19. Bhuín bhai káñ káhen, 19. Why is the soil black?  
Jíwa nsh adhikahen. because it is full of  
puissant life.
20. Na hoe karam likh púra 20. Manuring will always  
Par na tare khet ká prove true even if  
ghúrá. what is written in fate  
may prove untrue.
21. Uttam Kháli kí khád hai, 21. There is no doubt that  
Ismeñ na tanik biwád hai, neem-sced cake is good  
Cháhún or se yih nád hai, manure. It is not very  
Uttam kháli kí khád hai, costly and yet you get  
Qimat adhik bhí hai nahí, good outturn. It is a  
Aru Upaj hotí hai ghani, specific for white ants  
Dímak tathá anukeet kí, and other insects.  
Uttam dawá hai yih kháli, Give a dressing of  
Dálo tatha chhirko tathá, neem-cake manure,  
Páni ke sáth miláe do, scatter it, dilute it in  
Eh níl kí Uttam kháli, water and give a  
Khetí ko ghol piláido, draught to the soil of  
Hai lábhdaik yih kháli, this water. It is good  
Nímo ke álú ke liye, for potato, for wheat,  
Gehún tathá gannámañar, sugarcane, peas, bar-  
Jaw jwár sabhí ke liye, ley, jowar.  
Usar mitáne ke liye, In order to improve Usar  
Andi akawa ek hain, the best is castor-cake,  
Aru khád jawá níl kí, also the manure of  
Iske liye avishesh hain, jawa indigo.  
Yadi ho na eh phi ápse,  
Khaprá wa thikrá joriye  
Ho bhúmi aisi hí jahán,  
Inko wahín par chhoriye,  
Yá dhák kí pattí ká ismeñ,  
Khad díjay bahu ghana,  
Hain rityán uttam ehi,  
Ab khet ko díjay baná,  
Hai dhanyá Krishí bibhág  
ko,  
Jisne krishak ke hit lage,  
Khole khali godám  
Rághava,  
Yogya krishkon ke liye.

**3a.—SOWING TIME.**

1. Chaná Chitrá chaugúná,  
Swátí gehún hoyá.
2. Kothe charhe lukáre jai  
Khicharí khákar kyún na  
boi  
Ádhe agihan kyon na  
boi  
Jo kahún bote bíghá chár  
To main dárí kothilá  
phár.
3. Aghan bowá, kahún man  
kahún sawá.
4. Pukh Pūnarbas howe  
dhan  
Ashlesha jonharí Parmán.  
Mágha ashlesha khetí an.
5. Ádhi Hathiyá murí murái  
Adhi Hathiyá Sarson Rái.
6. Aghan jokoí bowe jawá  
Ho to ho nahún kháwe  
kauwá.
7. Pahile kakarí píchhe  
dhán  
Usko kahiye pur kisan.
1. Gram sown in Chitra and  
wheat in Swati yield  
four times more than  
otherwise.
2. Oats cry out from the top  
of the corn bin "Why  
did you not sow me  
soon after Makar Sank-  
rant? (This applies to  
alluvial lands.) Why  
did you not sow after  
half of Aghan? If you  
had put down four bi-  
ghas under oats I would  
have burst your bin."
3. Grain sown in Aghan  
yields a maund or a  
maund and a quarter,  
sometimes more. (It  
is not the proper time  
for sowing.)
4. Sow paddy in Pushya  
or Punarvas: jwar  
and other crops should  
be sown in Ashlesha  
and Magha Nakshatra.
5. In the first half of Hast  
sow the raddish crop  
and in the other half  
sow sarson and mus-  
tard.
6. If you sow barley in Aghan  
then you may get a  
poor crop or other-  
wise your seeds will  
be eaten up by crows  
(i.e., crop will be very  
bad).
7. Sow cucumber first and  
then rice.

8. Sráwan Sáwan Aghan  
jawá  
Jitná bowe utaná lavá.
9. Chitrá gohún Adra dhán  
Na unki girwí na unke  
gham.
10. Adra dhán Punarbas  
Paiya  
Gáyá kisan jo bowe  
chiraiya.
11. Pukh Punarbas bowe  
dhán  
Ashlesha kodo parmán.
12. Alú bowe andhere pákh.  
Khád men dalo kúra rákh  
Samai samai jo sínchá  
kare  
Dúná alú ghar men dhare.
13. Budh ko boná cháhiye  
Suk ko lawaní hoe.
14. Jab bar barothe ár  
Tab Rabi ki hoe bowai.
15. Diwálí ko bowe diwáliyá.
16. Rohaní kodo Mirgsira  
dhán  
Adra jonharí bowe kisan.
8. If you sow sanwan in  
Sawan and barley in  
Aghan you will merely  
get as much outturn  
as you have sown  
(means that the out-  
turn will be very poor).
9. Sow wheat in Chitra and  
paddy in Ardra; the  
one will not suffer  
from rust and the  
other from drought and  
heat.
10. If you sow paddy in  
Ardra then you will  
get grain, if in Punar-  
was more of husk but  
if you sow in Pushya  
you get nothing.
11. Sow paddy in Pukh and  
Punarwas and kodo in  
Ashlesha.
12. Sow potatoe in the dark  
half of the month and  
supply farm yard  
sweepings and ashes  
as manure. If you  
give seasonal watering  
you get double the  
quantity of potato.
13. Sow on Wednesday and  
reap on Friday.
14. When wasp swarm in the  
verandah then is the  
time for sowing rabi.
15. Only one who wants to be  
a bankrupt will sow  
on the Diwali day.
16. Sow kodo in Rohini and  
paddy in Mirgshra and  
jowar in Ardra.



17. Ugi harní phúlí kas      17. Harni star has risen  
Abka boe nigre másh above the horizon and  
Ugi Agast phúlí bankas the kans is in flower;  
Apká bowat bówre más what is the good of sow-  
Márun Harní Torun kas ing Urd? Canopus has  
Boún Urd Hathiya kí As. risen and the Kas grass  
is in flower. You mad  
man, what is the good  
of your sowing Urd.  
Reply from the cultivat-  
or is that he will shoot  
the deer (the word deer  
means star as well as  
hírah) and uproot the  
grass. He says "I am  
sowing urd crop in the  
hope of a good rainfall  
in the Hast."
18. Poos na bowe, Pees kháe.      18. It is no use sowing in  
Poos. It is better to  
use the grain as food  
rather than seed in that  
month.
19. Agái so sawái.      19. He who sows the seed  
early within the season-  
al period will get sawai  
crops.
20. Áge kí khetí áge áge      20. Sowing in proper time  
Píchhe kí khetí bháge gives vigorous growth  
joge. and late sowing will  
give retarded growth.
21. Kátik bowe Aghan bhare      21. He who sows in Katik  
Táko Hákim Phir ká and irrigates in Aghan  
kare. will have his crop pros-  
pering and the official  
cannot do anything to  
him.
22. Rohani Mirgsira jo bowe      22. If you sow maize, urd  
Makká and marwa in Rohini  
Urd Maruwá de nahin and Mirgsara then you  
táká. will have poor outturn.
23. Mirgsira men bowe chainá      23. If you sow chaina mullet  
Zamindar ko kuchh nahin in Mirgsara then you  
dena. will have such a good  
crop that you will re-  
quire nothing more to  
pay off the zamindar's  
dues.

24. Bowe Bajrá Ae Pukh,      24. If you sow bajra on the  
Phir man kaisé Pawe setting in of Pushya  
sukh. then you would not have  
rest. (Here it is sown in  
Ashlesha.)
25. Chitrá gehún swatí bhúsá      25. If you sow wheat in Chi-  
Anurádha men náj na trayoti you will get grain; if  
bhúsá. in Swati you will have  
straw, but in Anuradha  
neither grain nor straw.
26. Chiraya men chir Phár      26. If you sow paddy in  
Ashlekha men Tár Tár Pushya it will suffice if  
Mágha men kandó sár you scratch the ground;  
Purwa men jin ropobhai- in Ashlesha you will  
yá have to remove the clods,  
Ek dhán men solah paiyá. and in Magha you will  
have to do hard labour in  
the field by way of pud-  
dling; don't transplant  
in Purwa then you will  
have 16 grainless ears  
per one ear with grain.
27. Mágha Masína boiye jháf      27. Sow urd after cleaning it  
Phir Rákho Rabi ki dar. in Magha and then pre-  
pare the fields for Rabi  
crops.
28. Terah Kátik Tin Asárh,      28. You finish your Kharif  
Jisne na boyá gayá bazár. sowing in three days and  
Rabi sowing in thirteen  
days. If you do not sow  
anything within that  
period you will have to  
go to the market for  
purchasing grain.
29. Akar kodo Nib javá,      29. If akar crop is good then  
Gádar Gehun ber éhana. kodo will flourish; if  
neeb, barley will pros-  
per; if Gadar then  
wheat and gram will  
flourish if jujube crop  
good.
30. Kark bowawe kánkari      30. If you sow cucumber un-  
Singh ahoño jai. der the sign of Cancer  
Aisa bole Bhaddari and if you do not sow  
Kirá phir phir kháe. in the sign of Leo then  
Bhaddari says that  
crops will be eaten  
away by the insects.

31. Ardra renth Punarbas, 31 If you sow paddy in Ardra  
Pátí there will be stout  
Láge chiraya Diyá Na stems, if in Punarbas  
Bátí. then there will be more  
of leaves, if in Pushya  
then your house will  
remain lampless.
32. Budh Birhaspat dó Bhale 32. For paddy Wednesday  
Sukra na bhale bakhán and Thursday are good  
Ravi Mangal bauní kare days, but Friday is not  
Dwár na áwe, dhán. good; but if you sow on  
Sunday and Tuesday  
then you would get  
nothing to bring to the  
house.
33. Narsí Gehún Sarsí Jawá, 33. Sow wheat in soil with  
Ati ke Barse chaná bawá. ordinary moisture,  
barley in moist soil and  
gram in a soil that con-  
tains moisture in large  
quantity.

### 3b.—SOWING METHOD.

1. Dáná Arsí boyá salsí. 1. Sow linseed close to one  
another to get a good  
crop.
2. Harin Phalágan kákarí 2. Sow cucumber at a dis-  
Paig Paig kapás tance of a deer leap, and  
Jáe kahó kisan se cotton at a distance of  
Bovai ghani ukhár. one step, sugarcane, oh  
cultivator, is to be sown  
thick.
3. Makká jonhari aur bájarí 3. Makka (maize) jonhari  
Inko bowe kuchh bidárí. and bajra should be  
sown at a little dis-  
tance.
4. Gájar ganjí múrí 4. Turnip, sweet potato  
Tino bowe dúrí. and raddish should each  
be sown at a distance

5. Ghaní ghaní jab sanáí 5. If sun hemp is sown  
bowe close then we expect  
Tab sūtari kí ásá howe. to get sutli fibre.
6. Kadam kadam par bájará 6. Bajra should be sown at  
Medhak kudávaní jwár a distance of a step  
Aise bowe jo koi and jwár at a distance  
Ghar ghar bhare kothár. to be covered by a  
frog's leap. Then the  
farmer will have his  
grain-bin full of grain.
7. Jawá chhi chhi, gehún 7. Barley should be sown at  
Sáns lon a distance while wheat  
Medhak chhappe jwár at very short intervals.  
Jinke chhi chhi úkh hai Jwar should be sown  
We phirte ghar bár. at a frog's leap but one  
who has sown sugar-  
cane at long intervals  
will be a beggar.
8. Chhachhi bhalí jau chaná. 8. Barley, gram, and cotton  
Chhachhi bhalí kapás should be sown at long  
Jinkí chhichhi ukhári intervals, but if so is  
Unkí chhoro ás. the case with sugar-  
cane it is a hopeless  
case for the cultivator.
9. San ghaná ban begará 9. Sow san together and  
Medhak phánde jwár cotton at a little  
Pair pair par bájará distance from one an-  
Karé daridráí pár. other, jwar, leaving a  
distance to be covered  
by a frog's jump and  
bajra to be sown at a  
distance of one step,  
then poverty will not  
be seen.
10. Bahu boná bahu kariáná 10. If you sow too much and  
Au bahute boyá chaná have to reap too much,  
Káhe Manohar Jangalí and if you have sown  
Jawenge ye tino Janá. too large an area under  
gram, then Manohar  
Jangali says that the  
three types of men will  
be ruined.

11. Kamti kare gajá bájá  
Javne lage tawane Rájá.
11. If you do not sow enough area under mixed crop then nothing will be left of your crop after paying up the King's dues.
12. Kurhal bhadái hoyo yár  
Tab chivra ki hoe bahár.
12. Dig up the soil and then sow Bhadaí paddy then you have the delicious parched rice to eat.
13. Atí únche bhúmi dharan pay  
Bhujgan ke sthán  
Tulsi atí niche sukhad  
Ukh anha aru pán.
13. Tulsi Das says that high grounds and main beam of the house are found to be the residence of snakes (meaning, are full of danger), while the comfortable place to live in is the low land where betel leaf, sugarcane, and other grains can be easily grown.
14. Ás pás Rahí bich men Kharif  
Nún mirich dal ke kha-gáyá Harif.
14. If you have Rabi crop all round the field containing Kharif crops then your enemy is sure to eat away your Kharif crop after spicing according to taste (i.e., for proper cultivation reserve certain block for Rabi and certain block for Kharif).

### 3c.—SOWING ROTATION.

1. Bári men bári kare  
Kare íkh men íkh  
Wah ghar yon hin jáenge  
Sune parái síkh.
1. He who plants cotton after cotton and sugarcane after sugarcane is ruined just as a man who follows another's advice.

2. Sáthi men sáthi kare  
Bári men bári  
Íkh men jo dhán bowe  
Phúnko wáki dári.
2. May his beard be singed who plants Kuari rice after Kuari rice, and cotton after cotton, and rice after sugarcane.
3. Bowo gehún kát kapás  
Howe na dhelá howe na ghás.
3. Sow wheat after reaping cotton but take care that neither there is grass nor clods of clay in the field. (rotation)  
It should be as below :—  
'Wheat after cotton will produce clods and grasses' (i.e., no good crop of wheat is expected if sown after cotton).

### 3d.—SOWING SEED DUTY.

1. Jawá gehún bowe páñch paser  
Mañar ke bighá tise ser  
Bowa chaná paseri tít  
Tín ser bighá jonhari kín  
Do ser mothi arhar másh  
Derhser bighá beech kapás  
Páñch paseri bighá dhán  
Tín paseri jarhan man  
Sawá ser bighá sávan jan  
Tilli sarson anjuri man  
Barre ko do ser boáwo  
Derh ser bighá Tisi náwo  
Derh ser bájrá bajri sawá  
Kodo karkun sawaiya bowa  
Yehi bidh se jab bowái kisán  
Dúná lábh kí khetí ján.
1. If the cultivator sows the following crops at the rate given against each, then alone does he get double the crop :—
- |                   |              |       |     |      |
|-------------------|--------------|-------|-----|------|
| Wheat and barley  | 25           | seers | per | big. |
| Mater (peas)      | 30           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Gram              | 15           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Jonhari           | 3            | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Mothi, Arhar, Mas | 2            | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Cotton            | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Rice              | 25           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Transplanted rice | 15           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Sanvan            | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Tilli and Sarson  | Two handfuls | do.   |     |      |
| Barre             | 2            | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Linseed           | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Big bajra         | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Bajri             | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |
| Kodo and karkun   | 1½           | do.   | do. | do.  |



2. Birrai jot puráne biyá . 2. Scratching the soil and  
Tákí khetí kuchh na using old seeds give a  
húa. very poor outturn to  
the cultivator.

### 3e.—SOWING OF GOOD CROPS:

1. Yá to bowokapás aur I'kh 1. You sow sugarcane and  
Nahín máng ke kháyo cotton or you may as  
bhík. well beg.
2. I'kh tak kheti, háthí tak 2. If you go in for cultiva-  
baniij. tion, sow sugarcane,  
and if you have to be a  
merchant, deal in ele-  
phants.
3. Jo tú bhúká mál ká 3. If you are anxious to gain  
To íkh kar lo ápka. money then go in for  
sugarcane.
4. Sabhí kisání hethí 4. If the field gets sufficient  
Aghaníá pání jethí. water in Aghan then  
all other crops are  
insignificant as com-  
pared to the outturn.
5. Dhán pán U kherá, 5. Rice, betel leaves and  
Ye tino pání ke cherá. sugarcane are all  
three slaves of water.
6. Uthke Eajrá you hans 6. Bajra raised itself and  
bolai laughed out that if  
Kháe búrh yuwa ho even an old man eats  
jáwai. me he becomes a  
young man.
7. Rundh bándh ke phag 7. If by bunding up the  
dikháí field you retain mois-  
So kisán more man bhái. ture till Holi then you  
get good crops. (I like  
the cultivator who ties  
and fences me till Holi  
says sagarcane.

8. Khetí karaiúkh kapás 8. Build your house near  
Ghar karai byoharia pás. a moneylender and  
then cultivate cotton  
and sugarcane.
9. U'kha sarauati deol 9. Sow sarauti sugarcane  
dhán and deola paddy; bar-  
Inhain chánh jin bowo ring these do not  
án. choose any other  
variety.
10. I'kh to kar le ráñh, 10. Even a widow can grow  
Aur peré usko sánh. sugarcane but it re-  
quires powerful stall-  
ions (men) to crush it.
11. U'kh gorh ke turat dabá- 11. If after hoeing you press  
wai the soil by ridging it  
To phir úkh bahut sukh then the sugarcane  
páwai. crop prospers a great  
deal.
12. Jo kapás ko nahín gorhi, 12. If you do not hoe the  
Uske háth no lagai cotton-field then you  
kaurhi. get nothing out of it.
13. Kapás chunái khet kha- 13. He alone can collect  
nái. cotton lint who hoes  
the cotton-field well.
14. Tarkári hai tarkári 14. The garden crop required  
Yá men pání ki adhikári. plentiful supply of  
water.

### 4.—GROWING, WEEDING, WATERING.

1. Hathíá men háth gorh, 1. Oh Rice, you get hands  
Chitrá men phúl, and feet in Hast and  
Charhat sewatí jhampa flower in Chitra and  
jhúl. when Swati has just  
set in then you are in  
full flowering robes.

2. Sathi howai Sathwain din  
Jab pani pawai athwain  
din.
2. If it rains after every  
eight days or if  
you give punctual  
watering after every  
eight days then you  
get Sathi rice (Kuari  
rice) after 60 days.
3. Sawan, Bhadon khet  
nirawai  
Tab kisan bahutai sukh  
pawai.
3. The cultivator enjoys  
perfect happiness if  
he weeds his fields in  
Sawan and Bhadon.
4. Bandh, Kudari khurpi  
hath,  
Lathi, hanswa rakhai  
sath.  
Kate ghas nirawe khet  
Pura kisan wahi kah det.
4. That cultivator fully  
equipped with pick-  
axe and hoe in one  
hand and a stick and  
sickle in the other,  
who cuts grass and  
makes the field free  
from grasses is a real  
cultivator.
5. Bidh ka likha na hoi an,  
Adhe Chitra phutai dhan.
5. You cannot go against  
fate; paddy blossoms  
in the middle of Chitra.
6. Chaina ji ko lena  
Solah pani dena  
Ek bayar bahai purwai,  
lena hai dena.
6. Chaina crop takes your  
life; you have to give  
sixteen waterings. If  
east wind blows, you  
get nothing (i.e., the  
crop fails).
7. Do patti kyon na niraye,  
Ab binat kyon pachhtae.
7. Why did you not weed  
out two blades at the  
proper time; and now  
why do you grumble  
if you get a poor  
crop?
8. Tharhi kheti gabhin  
gaye  
Tab jano jab munh men  
jaye.
8. If you have standing  
crops in the field and  
cow pregnant, then  
you count on it only  
when the grain is in  
your mouth and the  
calf is born.

9. Krishi nirawahi chatu  
kisan,  
Jimi budh tajahin moh,  
mad, mana.
9. Clever cultivators remove  
weed from their fields  
just as a wise man  
eradicates infatuation,  
pride and false dig-  
nity.
10. Magha na mare purwa  
Sanwarai,  
Uttar bhar khet nihari.
10. If the crop is not destroy-  
ed during Magha, and  
during Purwa Nak-  
shetra if it has been  
looked after well, then  
the field will be worth  
looking at in Uttara  
Nakshetra (the crop  
will be good).
11. Bhadi jat kurmin ki  
Khurpi line hath,  
Apna khet nirac apne  
pia ke sath.
11. The Kurmin woman is a  
fortunate being that  
she joins her beloved  
(husband) in weeding  
the field with a hand-  
hoe in her hand.
12. Char chhawain, char  
nirawain,  
Tin khat do bant.
12. You require four men for  
thatching the roof, six  
for weeding the field,  
three for plaiting the  
bed rope and two for  
distributing the grain.
13. Chana sinch par jab ho  
awai,  
Tako pahile turat khot-  
awai.
13. When it is the time to  
irrigate the gram  
field, the upper por-  
tion of the gram plants  
should be plucked out.
14. Kala-phul na aya pani  
Dhan mara adh bich  
jawan.
14. When there are black  
flowers in paddy and  
it is not supplied with  
plenty of water then  
it dies in the very  
middle of its youth.
15. Genhun bahe se chana  
dalai se  
Dhan gahe se makki  
niraye se  
Ukh kasaye se.
15. Wheat by ploughing,  
gram by weeding,  
paddy by puddling,  
jwar by clearing it  
of grass, and the  
sugarcane by wetting  
it before sowing can  
yield a good prod-  
uce.

## 5.—REAPINGS AND ONWARD PROCESSES.

1. Chait men húi fasal taiyār  
Kāt dayan kar lāwo yar. 1. The crop is ripe in Chait;  
now cut it and bring  
it, oh friend, to the  
threshing floor.
2. Gēghūn, Javā jab Pach-  
chhuā páwai  
Tab jaldí se dānyā jāwai. 2. Wheat and barley can  
be more thoroughly  
threshed when wester-  
ly winds are blowing.
3. Pachchhuā hawā osāwē  
joí  
Ghāgh kahai ghun  
kabhūn na hoí. 3. If winnowing is done  
when westerly winds  
are blowing, then,  
Ghag, says your grain  
will not suffer from  
weevils.
4. Do din pachhya chha  
purwái,  
Gēghūn, Javā ko levá  
dānvai  
Táke bād csāwai soí,  
Bhúsá dāná algai hoi. 4. It has blown 2 days  
from the west and  
6 days from the east;  
now cut wheat and  
barley and thresh  
them; after that if the  
grain is winnowed you  
will have grain se par-  
ate from bhoosa.
5. Chaná adh páká jawá  
páká katái  
Gēghūn bāli lātká katái. 5. You should cut gram  
nearly half ripe, barley  
when ripe, and wheat  
when ears are hanging  
down.
6. Etwār karai dhanwantar  
hoy,  
Som karai sewá phal hoy,  
Budh, Bīphai, Shukrai  
Bharai bhakhar,  
Shani Mangal Bēej na  
āwe dwāra 6. If you reap on Sunday  
you become rich. On  
Monday you get re-  
turn for your labour.  
Reaping on Wednes-  
day, Thursday and Fri-  
day fills your granary.  
But if you reap on  
Saturday and Tuesday  
you will not bring any  
grain to your house.
7. Kāminí garabh au khetí  
paki  
Ye donon hain durbal  
bādi. 7. Pregnant woman, and  
field with crop ripened  
are both of them deli-  
cate.

6.—INSECTS, PESTS AND CROP  
CALAMITIES.

1. Kuñbhe āwe meene jay  
Pedi lagai palāu khay. 1. Damage to crops by in-  
sects begin in Phalgun  
and ends in Chait. It  
comes with aquarius  
and goes with pisces.  
It begins from the root  
and eats up the leaves.  
(It is generally the  
habit of rust.)
2. Gēghūn garvi gandhi dhān  
Binā anna ke mārā kisan. 2. If wheat crop is damaged  
by rusts and paddy  
by gandhi insect the  
cultivator will be  
ruined.
3. Māgh men bādar lāl  
dharai  
Tab jāno sāncho pathrá  
parai. 3. If the sky has a reddish  
colour in Magh, it is  
sure that there would  
be a hail storm.
4. Jab barkhá Chitra men  
hoe  
Sagro khetí jāve khoe 4. If there is rainfall in  
Chitra, it will injure all  
the crops.
5. Bal chalegi dakkhinā,  
Mand kahān se chakhnā. 5. If the wind blows from  
the south, there will be  
no rice gruel to taste.
6. Dhān pān aur khirā  
Yih tino pānī kē kīrā. 6. Paddy, betel leaf and  
cucumber flourish in  
water.
7. Phagun más bahe purwái  
Tab gēghūn men geruí  
dhái. 7. If easterly wind blows in  
Phalgun then wheat  
crop will get rust.
8. Māgh Pús bahe purwái  
Tab sarson kā mahun  
khái. 8. If east wind blows in  
Magh and Pus the  
mustard will be damag-  
ed by mahun insects.
9. Chaná men sardí bahut  
samái  
Tāko jān gadhelā khái. 9. Excessive moisture to  
gram crop results in  
its being damaged by  
gadheela insect.
10. Niche od úpar badrái  
Ghāgh kahai geruí ab  
dhái. 10. If the soil underneath is  
moist and the sky is  
cloudy, Ghag says  
rust will attack the  
wheat.

11. Karmhín khetí kare Pálá parai ki olá parai. 11. The crop of an unfortunate cultivator is damaged by hail or frost.
12. Jekare úkhar láge lohái Teki par awe bari Tabáhi. 12. The tenant whose sugarcane crop is damaged by lāhi insect is ruined.
13. Jai din Bhádon bahe pachhár Tai din Pús men pare Tusár. 13. For as many days in Bhádon, there blows the westerly wind, there will be frost in Pus for the same number of days.
14. U'kh káchai káhe se Swáti ká páni páye se. 14. If there is rain in Svati, sugarcane does not get the opportunity to ripen.
15. Agni kon jab bahai samirá, Pare kal dukh sahe sarírá, Uttar se jal puhon paraín Mus sánp dono avtaráñ, Pachchhim samira niko jáno Áge bahe túshar pramáno, Jo kahún bahe Ishán ko koná Áwe bisva do do dúná Jo Kahún hava Akáshe jáe Pare na búnd kál par jáe 15. When there is a south-easterly wind there will be famine and people will suffer; if there are showers from the north side mice and snakes will breed in abundance; westerly wind is favourable but if it is early it brings in frost; in case of north-easterly wind the produce will be doubled; and if the wind goes up towards the sky, there will be no rain and famine will result.
16. Kátik amávas dekhái josi Mangal, Shání, Bhaum ko hosí Sváti nakshatra aur pushya yog Kál pare aur náshe log. 16. If on the Kartik amavasya there falls Tuesday, Saturday or Monday, and Svati nakshatra and Pushya are in conjunction there will be famine and people will die.

17. Páñch Mangal howe Pháguno, Púsh páñch Shání hoe Kál pare kah Bhaddari Bīj bovō mati koi 17. If there are five Tuesdays in the month of Phagun and five Saturdays in Paush, Bhaddari says that there will be famine and it is useless to sow seed.
18. Krishna Ashárhí pratí pada, Jo úttar garjant, Shástri shatri yon bha-khain. Nishchai kál parant. 18. If on the Pratipada in the dark half of Asarh, there is the sound of thunder from the north side, the astrologers say that there will be famine.
19. Mangal pare Tabáhi Budhe pare akál Jo ant howe Saníchari Nishchai parihai kál. 19. If the month of Asarh ends on Tuesday the cultivator will be ruined, if on Wednesday there will be famine, and if on Saturday there is no escape from famine.
20. Chitrá barse mati marái, Áge se gerui ke karái. 20. If there is rain in Chitra the field is spoiled and provision is made for gerui.
21. Kuhi Amávas múl bin Rohini bin Akhtij Sáwan sarvan na mile Brithá bahoro bīj. 21. Kuhi Amawas not falling in Múl and Akhtij in Rohini and Sawan in Srawani then you sow seed in vain.



## 7.—RAINFALL IN GENERAL IN DIFFERENT MONTHS AND NAKSHATRAS.

1. Maghá men makkar Púrbá dás  
Uttrá men bhái sab kí nás.  
1. The spider comes if there is rain in Magha and dans in Purba; every thing is destroyed if Uttra rains.
2. Sáthí hove sáth diná,  
Jab páni barse rát diná.  
2. The kuari paddy is ready to be cut within 60 days if it rains incessantly—night and day.
3. Sáwan súkhe dhán  
Bhádón súkhe gehún.  
3. The crop of paddy is spoilt if there is drought in Sawan and so is wheat if there is no rain in Bhadon.
4. Adra barse punarbás Jáe  
Deen An kou na kháe.  
4. If it rains in Ardra while the sky is clear, in Punarvas, the grain will be so plentiful that none will have to ask for from others.
5. Páni barse ádha Pús,  
Ádhá gehún ádha bhús.  
5. If it rains in the middle of Poos then half of the produce will be wheat and the other half bhusa.
6. Sáwan súkhá syári,  
Bhádón Súkhá unhári.  
6. Absence of rain in Sawan spoils the winter yield, and absence of it in Bhadon the spring crop.
7. Hathia púnchh duláwe,  
Ghar baiṭhe gehún áwe.  
7. If it rains in Hasta, the wheat crop will be very good without trouble.
8. Hathia barse Chitra mand-  
ráy  
Ghar baiṭhe kisan ririáy.  
8. If it rains in Hasta, and there are merely clouds in Chitra, the cultivator becomes joyous.

9. Jo kahún Mághá bars  
jal,  
Sab najon men hogá phá  
9. If it rains in Maghá, all crops will bear sufficient grain.
10. Chatká Mágha na chatká  
Uttrá  
Dúdh bhát men pará  
músar.  
10. If it is clear in Magha and rains in Uttra, there will be no produce.
11. Mághá, Bhumri Aghá.  
11. If it rains in Magha there will be a good produce from the field.
12. Jo barse punarbás, Svátí,  
Charkhá chale na bole  
Tánt.  
12. If there are rains in Punarvas and Svati, the cotton produce will be poor.
13. Magh mahavat, Pús bi-  
naura  
Phágun barse na khorá.  
13. If there are slight rains in Magh and hails in Paush, and if it rains in Phagun, it will injure all crops.
14. Chait ke barse tén jáe  
• Mothí másh ukhár.  
14. If there is rain in Chait, it destroys mothi, urd and the sugarcane crop.
15. Charhte barse Ardra,  
Utarat barse Hasta  
Kitno Málik dantái  
Súkhí rahe grihastha.  
15. If there is rain in the beginning of Ardra and in the end of Hasta, the cultivator will be happy howsoever much his master may cut him.
16. Charhat barse Chittra  
Utrat barse Hasta  
Kitno Rájá dandh le  
Hare nahin grihastha.  
16. If there is rain in the beginning of Chittra and in the end of Hasta, the cultivator will not be harassed whatever the amount of penalty he is required to pay to the King.
17. Chitra Svátí Bisekhari  
Jo barkhe Asárh  
Chalo piya pardesh ab,  
Bhari parhai kál.  
17. If there is heavy rain in Chittra, Svati, Vishakha, nakshatras in the month of Asarh, there will then be famine.

18. Jab barchá Chitra men hoe  
Sigrí khetí Jáe khoe. 19. If there is rain in Chitra,  
ali cultivation will be  
destroyed.
19. Mágħa ke Barse 20. As the son is satisfied  
Mátá ke parse. 21. when his mother serves  
the food to him, so is  
the field if Magħa rains.
20. Je kahún purwá pání 20. If it rains in purwá all  
dewe the crops will be da-  
Jñse sabko kíñe khowe. 21. maged by insects.
21. Jab barsegá Utrrá 21. If it rains in Utrra, the  
Náj na kháwe kutrá. 22. produce will be in great  
abundance.
22. Ek pání jo barse Svátí 22. If there is once rainfall  
Kurmi pahine sone ki pátí in Svati the Kurmi (cul-  
tivators) will be well  
off (wear gold orna-  
ments).
23. Kah bháũyo parva kuhin, 22. If it does not matter if there  
Kah asárhí mól, is pest in Purva Nak-  
Asárhí ghan garjao, shatra, neither it matters  
Up jai sato Túl. if Mool falls on the  
Asarh Purnima; if the  
clouds in Asarh roar,  
the produce of all the  
crops will be good.
24. Pukh punarvas bhare ná 24. If the tank is not full in  
Tal, Pushya and Punarvas,  
Phir barsegá lautí Asárh. there is hope for rain  
only in the next Asarh,  
i.e.; there will be little  
rain.
25. Títar báñi bádalí, 25. Bhaddar says to Bhaddali  
Rahe gagan par chhay that if there are clouds  
Kahe bhaddar sun Bhad- of the colour of the  
dali wings of partridge in the  
Bin barse na Jáe sky it cannot fail to rain.
26. Bin Bhádon ke barase 26. As when the mother  
Bin mátá ke parse. does not herself serve  
the food to the son he  
is not satisfied, so is the  
case with crops when  
it does not rain in  
Bhadon.

27. Rohini jo barse náhin 27. If it does not rain in  
Aur barase Jaistha ní Rohini; and if there is  
mól rain every day in Jyes-  
tha, and if there is a  
single drop of water in  
Svati, all the three crops  
will be good.
28. Hasta barase tín hoy 28. Rain in Hasta is good for  
Sháñi shakkar másh, paddy, sugarcane and  
Hasta barase tín Jáyn urd while it is injurious  
Til, kodo aur kapás. to til, kodo and cotton  
crops.
29. Áwat Adra na Dínó 29. If there is no rain in the be-  
Jat na dino Hasta ginning of Ardra and end  
Yah dono pachhatáinge of Hasta then there will  
Páhun aur grihastha. be grief just as both  
the guest and host  
repent if no respect  
is shown when they  
come and nothing is  
given when they depart.
30. Sávan pahilí chauth men 30. If there is rain on the 4th  
Jo megha barsáy day of the dark half of  
To bhasháin yon Bhad- Savan then says Bhad-  
dari, the cultivators'  
Sakh savai jáya. credit would increase  
25 per cent.
31. Kya Rohini barasha karé 31. Rains in Rohini nak-  
Báñi Jeth ní mól shatra and their ab-  
Ek búnd Krika pare sence in Jyestha are of  
Nashani tino mól. no avail if there falls  
even a drop of water in  
Kritika, as it will de-  
stroy the three crops.

## SIGNS INDICATING GOOD OR BAD RAINFALL IN THE RAINY SEASON.

### 8.—SIGNS IN WINTER.

1. Jāo bahe Hadāhwā kon  
Tab banjara ladāi non.
2. Māgh mas jo pare nasit  
Mahangā nāj janiho mit.
3. Kātik mawās dekhe josi  
Rabi, Shani, Bhaumwār  
jo hosi  
Swāti nakshatra pukh  
jogi  
Kāl pare aur nāshē  
logi.
4. Nikalā sohe tarā,  
Dhenū dūdh na kaha-  
riyon gārā  
Niklā Lankā kā Rāwu  
Dhenū dūdh na bailon  
chāwu.
5. Māgh kā ūkham, Jeth kā  
jād  
Pahile barkhā bharige  
gād  
Kahen Ghāgh ham hob  
biyogi  
Kuān khodi ke dhoihen  
dhobi.
6. Kahen pandit padh padh  
maro  
Pūs amāwas ki sudhi  
karo  
Mūl Baisākha purwā  
khād  
Jhurā jān lo bahre  
thād.
1. If the South-westerly  
wind blows there will  
be no rain, and the  
banjara carrier will  
load his pack animals  
with salt (i.e., there  
will be famine).
2. If Magh is not sufficiently  
cold then, friend, the  
grain will be dear.
3. If the Deepavali falls on  
Sunday, Saturday, or  
Tuesday and there is  
conjunction of Swati  
nakshatra and Pushya  
there will be famine,  
and people will die.
4. If that long-tailed star  
appears, cows will not  
give milk. If the lerd  
of Lanka appears then  
there will be no milk  
in cows and no fodder  
for bullocks.
5. If Magh is hot and Jeth  
is cold and the tank  
is filled with water in  
the first rains then  
Ghagh says that he will  
turn ascetic and the  
washerman will have  
to dig wells for  
water to wash clothes.
6. What is the good of con-  
sulting the almanac if  
Mool, purwa Asharh or  
Vishakha fall on the  
Paush amawashya?  
There will be no rain-  
fall.

7. Pūs ujeli saptami  
Ashtami naumi gāj  
Megh hoye to jān, lo  
Ab subh hoihen kāj.
8. Pūs mās ki saptami  
Jo pāni nahin deya  
Aradrā barase sah  
Jal thal ek kareya.
9. Pūs ancheri-saptami  
Bhin bhin bādāl hoe  
Sāwan sudi puno  
Barshā achhi hoe.
10. Pūs badī dashmī divas  
Bādāl chamke Bī,  
To barase bhare Bhā-  
don  
Sādho khelo Tij.
11. Boli lomari phūti kas  
Ab nahin barkhā kai ās.
12. Marg badī āthe din darso  
So Maghā bhar Sāwan  
barse  
Pūs mās dashmī adhi-  
ārī  
Badlī ghor hoe andth-  
kāri  
Sāwan dashmī ke divas  
āe  
Bhare megh chauhaddī  
barsāe.
7. If on the 7th, 8th or 9th  
day of the bright half  
of Paush there is  
thunder, everything  
will go on favourably  
(i.e., there will be  
good rainfall).
8. If it does not rain on the  
7th day of Paush, then  
there will be very  
heavy rainfall in Ardra.
9. If on the 7th day of the  
dark half of Paush  
there are scattered  
clouds in the sky, there  
will be good rainfall  
on the purnima of  
Shravana.
10. If there is thunder on the  
tenth day of the dark  
half of Paush and there  
is lightning then it  
will rain in the whole  
of Bhadon. Oh good  
friend sport on the  
Kajari teej.
11. The cry of the fox and  
flowering of the Kas  
grass are the signs of  
stopping of the rainy  
season.
12. If there are no clouds on  
the eighth day of the  
dark half of Margshir-  
sha there will be rains  
in the month of Sawan  
for the full period of  
Magha nakshatra; if  
the tenth day of the  
dark half of Poos is  
very cloudy there will  
be abundant rain on  
the tenth day of the  
dark half of Shrawan.



13. Ambá jhor chale purwái  
Tab jáno barshá ritu áí.
14. Mágh Pús dakkín chale  
To Sáwan ke lachch-  
hankare.
15. Uḡs Agasta phúle ban  
káśá  
Tab na rakhiye barshá  
ká áśhá.
13. If the easterly wind blows  
so as to shake the  
mango tree, then know  
that the rainy season is  
near.
14. If southerly wind blows  
in Magh and Paush  
you should expect  
good rainfall.
15. When Agasta star rises  
and wild kás grass  
bears flowers, leave  
aside all hopes of  
rainfall.

### 9.—SIGNS IN SUMMER.

1. Chaitmās ujjiyále pakh  
A'thon diwas barastá rakh  
Nawen diwas jit bijlí hoe  
Tá dis kál haláhal hoe.
2. Mangal pare bhúmi chale  
Aru budh pare akál  
Jo tithi hoe Sanichare  
Nischai pare akál.
3. Mágh mās men bij  
bhigoye  
Phir baisákh men Tesu  
dhoye  
Jeth mās jo tape nirásá  
To Jáno barshá kí áśhá.
1. If in the bright half of  
Chait it rains dust con-  
tinuously and on the  
ninth day in which-  
soever direction the  
lightning is visible,  
there will be famine  
on that side.
2. If on the last day of  
Phálgun it happens  
to be Tuesday, there  
will be an earthquake;  
if it is Wednesday,  
there will be famine;  
and if Saturday then  
certainly a famine.
3. If there is slight rain in  
Magh and in Vaisakh  
it wets the Dhak  
flowers, and if Jyestha  
is very hot and rain-  
less, there will be a  
good rainy season.

4. Adra bharaní Rohini  
Maghá uttará tín  
Au Mangal ándhí chale  
Tab lon barshá chhín.
5. Adrá to barsa náhín,  
Mrigsira páwan na joe  
To janai jaisá Bhaddári  
Barshá bánd na hoe.
6. Yek búnd chait men pare  
Sahas búnd Sáwan men  
hare.
7. Tape Mrigshira joy  
To barshá púran hoy.
8. Jab chale jeth purwái  
Tab Sáwan dhul urái.
9. Jeth badí dasamí diná  
Jo howai Shaniwár  
Pání howe na dharti men  
Howe há há kár.
10. Jai din Jaith ch alai  
purwái  
Tádis Sáwan súkhá láí.
11. Chait mās ho bijulí jowe  
Bharai Baisákhé tesú  
dhowe  
Jeth mās jab tape  
mahíná  
Tab jáno barshá ká honá.
12. Puno purwá gáje diná  
bahattar náje.
4. If on Tuesdays in Adra,  
Bharani, Rohini, Magha,  
and the three Uttaras  
there is a dust storm,  
there will be a poor  
rainfall.
5. If there is no rain in  
Adra and if there is  
no wind in Mrigsira,  
Bhaddari says that  
there will be not a drop  
of rain.
6. A drop of rain in Chait  
takes away thousand  
drops in Sawan.
7. If Mrigshira is hot there  
will be full rainfall.
8. If easterly wind blows in  
Jeth, there will be  
dust storms in Shravap  
and therefore drought.
9. If on the 10th day of the  
dark half of Jyastha,  
it happens to be Satur-  
day, there will be no  
rains.
10. For as many days as there  
blows easterly wind  
in Jeth for so many  
days there will be  
drought in Sawan.
11. If there is lightning in  
Chait, if Dhak flowers  
are wetted by rain  
in Vaishakh, if Jeth  
is continuously hot,  
then there will be good  
rainfall.
12. If it thunders in Asharh  
purnima and the first  
day then for seventy-  
two days you have  
rain.

## 10.—SIGNS IN THE RAINS.

1. Uṭe girgiṭ ūnche charhe,  
Barshā hoy bhūmī jal  
barhe.
2. Kalsai pānī garām hoe,  
Chiriyā nahāwe dhūrī  
Andā lāi chūnt charhāt,  
To barshā bhar pūrī.
3. Asārḥ mās aṭhain and-  
hiyāri,  
Jo nikle chānda Jaldhāri,  
Chānda nikle bādāl phor,  
Sādhe tin mās barshā kā  
yog.
4. Chitra Swātī Bṭshākhari,  
Jo barase Asārḥ,  
Chalo kisārī bidesara,  
Parihain kāl sugādh.
5. Purwā pūno garje,  
Dinā bahattar barse.
6. Pachhim bayār chale  
mārdānā,  
Sīncho khetī āp kisānā.
7. Karak ke mangal hoy  
bhawānī,  
Daiva dhūl barsenge pānī.
1. If a chameleon is seen  
climbing a tree back-  
wards it is sure sign  
of good rainfall.
2. If the pitcher gets warm  
and swallows wallow  
in dust and ants carry  
their eggs out from  
holes, there will soon  
be rain.
3. If on the eighth dark  
half in Asārḥ the moon  
appears piercing the  
clouds with watery  
halo round about it  
then there is good  
augury of rain for 3½  
months.
4. If there is rain in Chitra,  
Swati and Vishaka in  
the month of Asārḥ,  
then, friend, let us  
migrate; there will be  
severe famine.
5. If it thunders on pūnam  
and parwa (or Asārḥ)  
then there will be  
rain for the next  
seventy-two days.
6. If westerly winds blow on  
asārḥi purnima then,  
oh cultivators, you will  
have to irrigate your  
fields, (there will be  
scanty rainfall).
7. If in the month of Sawan  
there is conjunction of  
Mars, in Cancer then  
there is sure to be  
rain.

8. Dasī Asārḥi Krishnā kī,  
Mangal rohin hoe,  
Sasā dhāt bikāya so,  
Hāth na chhūye koy.
9. Sudī Asārḥ kī panchamī,  
Gajdhām chamma hoy,  
To yon jāno Bhaddari,  
Madhura Megha hoy.
10. Diwas kā bādar, Sūm  
kā A'dar.
11. Diwas ko bādāl, rāt ko  
tāre,  
Chalo kant jahān jīwan  
wāre.
12. Din ko bādar, rāt  
nibaddar,  
Bahe purwaiyā bhaddar  
bhaddar,  
Kahe Bhaddari barshā  
nahin,  
Sagā jinse jāye sukbāhin.
13. Titar barnī badli,  
Kājar rangā rekh,  
Ye barkhe we ghar  
karen,  
Kahen Bhaddari dekh.
14. Kariyā bādar jī darwāwe,  
Dhūre pānī odai,  
Kālā bādāl darāwane,  
Dhawālā barsan hār.
15. Dinā sāt chale jī banda,  
Sūkhai jal sāto khanda.
8. If on the tenth of the dark  
half of Asārḥ, it hap-  
pens to be Tuesday and  
the asterism Rohini  
then paddy will be  
so cheap, no one will  
touch it.
9. If on the fifth bright half  
of Asārḥ there is con-  
siderable thunder then  
there will be good  
rainfall.
10. Cloud during the day is  
like the welcome of a  
miser.
11. Clouds during day and  
stars at night indicate  
drought. Let us, dear,  
go to the place where  
one can earn one's  
living.
12. Cloud during day and  
night cloudless is indi-  
cative of drought.
13. Clouds of the colour of  
the wings of partridge  
lined with lines of  
collyrium will surely  
bring down good rain.
14. Black clouds are for  
fright, grey clouds  
mean moisture: white  
clouds pour down rain.
15. If south-westerly winds  
blow for seven days  
then there will be  
drought.

16. Sráwan Shukla saptamí,  
Udai jo dekhe bhán,  
Yá jal piye kúp men,  
Yá Gangá Asnán.
17. Dhel par chílh hole,  
Galí galí men pání dhole.
18. Dhanush pare bangálí,  
Meh sánjh yá sakáli.
19. Bhádon badí Ekádashí,  
Jo na chhitkai maigh,  
Chár más barse nahin,  
Yah bhakhe Sahdeo.
20. Sabdin barase dakkhiná  
baye,  
Kabhi na arase barshá  
paye.
21. Bhádon máse ujári,  
Lakho mol Rawiwar,  
To yon bhakhe Bhaddali,  
Sakí bhalí narhar.
22. Chitra Swáti Bishakhari,  
Na Sáwan barkhant,  
Hali anne singhaw,  
Dúno mol karant.
23. Púrab ke bádál pachhwa  
ko jay,  
Patalí pakawe motí pakáo  
Pachhwá ke bádál purwa  
ko jay,  
Motí pakáwe patalí pakáo.
16. If you see sunrise  
(if sunrise be cloud-  
less) on the seventh  
bright half of Srawan,  
then, beloved, you will  
see water in wells or  
in the Ganges.
17. If a kite cries out on  
clouds there will be  
rainfall all over.
18. If rainbow appears in the  
Bengal side, i.e., in  
east; rain will fall in  
the evening or next  
morning.
19. If on the eleventh dark  
half of Bhádon no rain  
falls, then, Sahdeo says,  
there will be no rain-  
fall for four months.
20. Ordinarily winds from the  
south bring rain, but  
in the rains if there  
are southern winds  
then there is no rain-  
fall.
21. If there is conjunction of  
Mool nakshatra with  
Sunday in the bright  
half of Bhádon, then  
according to Bhaddali,  
there will be good  
crops.
22. In the month of Sawan  
if no rain falls in Chitra,  
Swati and Vishakhari  
then shut up the grain-  
bin, the prices will go  
up twice as high.
23. Eastern clouds travelling  
to the west sow little,  
reap much. Western  
clouds travelling to  
the east sow a lot  
and reap little.

24. Sáwan Sukla Saptamí,  
Chhipí ke ugai Bhán,  
Tab lagi Deva barisihain,  
Jab lagi Deo Uthán.
25. Sáwan Krishná Ekádashí,  
Jeto Rohini hoy,  
Teto Samya janiyo,  
Khari ghase jani koy.
26. Bhádon más téj andhiyári,  
Megh na barse khet  
buhari.
27. Dhoki bole jay Akás,  
Desí thahren udain Akás.
28. Lal piyar jab hoy Akás,  
Tab nahin barkhá kí ás.
29. Chamke paschim Uttar  
Or,  
Nit jano pání hai jor.
30. Chhin purwaiyá chhin  
pachhion,  
Chhin chhin bahé babúla  
bao,  
Bádál upar bádál dháwe,  
Tab Bhaddar pání bar-  
sáwe.
31. Báyuchalegí pachchhimá,  
Mand kahán se chakhána,  
Báyu chale jo uttará,  
Mand piwenge kuttara,  
Báyu chalegí dakkhina,  
Dola pání lakhná,  
Báyu chalegí púrwa,  
Piyo mand ká Kurwá.
24. If the Sunrise is clouded  
on the seventh bright  
half of Sawan there  
will be rainfall till the  
eleventh bright half  
of Kartik.
25. If on the dark eleventh  
of Sawan Rohini falls  
then for so long that  
day is in that riksha-  
tra people will be rub-  
bing dry earth.
26. If on the 3rd dark half of  
Bhádon there is no  
rainfall then the field  
can be swept away  
(would not bear any  
crop).
27. If Dhoki bird flies in sky  
drought is expected.
28. If the sky is red and  
yellow there is no  
hope of rain.
29. If there is lightning in  
the North-west then  
there will be rain.
30. Sometimes east some-  
times west if there is  
now and then whirl-  
wind and clouds chase  
out clouds then there  
will surely be rainfall.
31. If west winds blow  
when will you taste  
rice-gruel?  
If winds blow from the  
North even dogs will  
drink rice-gruel.  
If south winds blow  
then look to water-  
bucket (for slaking  
thirst);  
If east winds blow then  
you will drink an ear-  
then potful of gruel.

32. Nairityá bhúmí bñd na parai,  
Rajá parjá bhukhon marai.
33. Pachhiwán áí badali,  
Rand Kusunibi jáo,  
Wah barshe yahghar kare,  
Unko yahi subháo.
34. Purwai kehar chale,  
Rand mñd se nahái,  
wah le áwe badali,  
Yah kou le jáy.
35. Púshya Punarbás na bhare Tál,  
So phir bharihain agale,  
sál.
36. Báyu chale í'shán,  
To kháná kháo Kisán
37. Páwan chale purwái,  
To Bádai katí lagái,
38. Sáwan badi ekádashi,  
Bádai ugai súr,  
To batáwe Bhaddali,  
Ghar ghar báje túr.
39. Purwái bahute bahe,  
Bidhwá pán chabáy,  
We le áwen nír ko,  
We káhu sang jaye.
40. Pratham bayár púrab  
ki lijai,  
U'nehe án Mahajar ki jai.
32. If south-westerly winds  
blow there will be no  
drop of rain, and the  
King and his subjects  
will starve.
33. If clouds come from the  
west and a widow puts  
on red coloured gar-  
ment then the former  
will bring rain and the  
latter will seek remar-  
riage.
34. If east winds blow and  
a widow bathes with  
her head open then  
the one will bring rain  
and the other will be  
kidnapped.
35. If it does not rain in  
Pushya and Punarbás  
sufficiently to fill tanks  
then they will be filled  
next year.
36. If North-East winds blow  
then the cultivator has  
his full grain.
37. If eastern winds blow  
then there will be  
bumper crop.
38. If the sun rises clouded  
on the 11th dark half  
of Sawan then there  
will be trumpet sound-  
ed at every door.
39. If east winds blow and  
widow chews betel  
leaves then one will  
bring rain and the  
other will certainly  
elope with some one.
40. If on Asarh Purnamesi  
east winds blow then  
there will be good rain-  
fall and splendid  
outturn.

41. Sáwan pahili panchámí,  
Jor ki chale bayár,  
Tum jana piya Malwá,  
Ham jáyen Pitusar.
42. Sáwan shukla Saptamí,  
Ubhare nikle bhán,  
Ham jáyen piy Maike,  
Tam karlo guján.
43. Adrá to barse nahñ,  
Mirgshira páwar na joy,  
Bhakhai aisá Bhaddari,  
Barakha bñd na hoye.
44. Dhúr Ashárh kí Ashtamí,  
Shashi nirmal jo díkh,  
Piwá jayke Malwa,  
Mángat phirihain bhakh.
45. Navín Asárhí bádali,  
Jo garje ghanghor,  
Kahen Bhaddari Jotishí,  
Kál pare chahun or.
46. Dase Asárhí Krishna ko,  
Mánga Rohini Hoi,  
Sasta Dhan Bikaygo,  
Háth na Chhujhai koí.
47. Ashárhí Púno ke diná,  
Gaj bíj barshant.  
Bhashailakshan Kaliká,  
Ánand máno Sant.
48. Dakkhini kulávaní,  
Mágh pús sulávaní,  
Mágh pús men Dakkhina,  
Bhale megh ko lakhana.
41. If winds blow strong on  
the 1st dark half of  
Srawan then, beloved,  
you go to Malwa and I  
go to my father's house.
42. If the sun rises cloudless  
on the 7th bright half  
of Sawan then I go to  
my father's house and  
you somehow maintain  
yourself.
43. If there is no rain in  
Ardara and no wind  
in Mirgshira then  
Bhaddari says that  
not a drop of rain will  
fall.
44. If you see a cloudless  
morn on the 7th bright  
half of Asarh, then,  
beloved, you go to  
Malwa to beg.
45. If there are clouds and  
thunder on the 9th  
dark of Asarh, Bhad-  
dar prognosticates  
certain famine all  
round.
46. If the tenth dark half of  
Asarh falls during  
Rohini Asterism when  
there is conjunction of  
Mars then there will  
be bumper crops.
47. If it rains with thunder  
and lightning on  
Asharhi Poonam then  
it will mean a good  
year.
48. South winds in Magh and  
Poos are good signs  
for rain in the rainy  
weather.



49. Sāwan pahilī panchimī,  
Chānda chhitik karāi,  
Ki jāl dekhe koop men,  
Ki Sundarī nir bharai.
50. Yek bāyu jo wāh hai Utā,  
Medhe bandh piyāo  
potā.
51. Dakkhinā ghare purwā  
barsai,  
Pachhuwā chalte kisan  
tarsai.
52. Āge Mangal pichhe bhān,  
Barkhā howe Os Samān.
53. Rāt dinā gham chhāhīn,  
Ghāgh kahai barkha  
ab āi.
54. Sāwan purwā chale,  
Bhādon men pachhiyāwa,  
Kānt dāngarwa bech  
ke,  
Larkā lew jiyāū.
55. Sānjh kai dhanush sabere  
ke Morā  
Yah dekho Meghan  
kai rera,  
Sājne dhanush sakāre  
Morā  
Yah dono pānī ke borā.
56. Bayār chale Isānā,  
Uchhī khetī karo kisānā.
57. Jab chhūte dakkhin se  
hallā,  
Sūkh jāy Sāgar au Tallā.
49. If there is clear moon-  
light on the 5th dark  
half of Sawan then you  
will see water either  
in the well or on the  
head (in pots) of fair  
women.
50. That is good wind which  
blows from the north.  
You rise up your  
field and let your  
grandchildren take  
their nourishment.
51. If there are clouds in the  
south there will be  
rain in the east; if  
westerly winds blow,  
agriculturists will re-  
main thirsty.
52. If there is Mars in front  
of the Sun the rainfall  
will be like dew.
53. If it is close day and  
night then Ghagh says  
rain will fall.
54. If it blows from the east  
in Sawan, and west in  
Bhadon, then, beloved  
sell the bullocks and  
save the children.
55. Rainbow in the evening  
and peacocks crying  
in the morning—these  
are the signs of rain.
56. If winds blow from the  
North-East then sow  
your crops on high  
grounds.
57. If it blows from the south  
in Asarh, oceans and  
tanks get dried up.

58. Sāwan pahilī panchimī,  
Garabh udai jo Bhān,  
Barkhā hogi atī ghanī,  
Unche jāno dhān.
59. Ambā jhor chale purwā,  
Tab jāno barkhā ritu āi.
60. Asārī mās pun gaunā,  
Dhūja bāndhi ke dekho  
pawā,  
Jo pāi pāwan pūrab se  
āwe,  
Upajye anna Megh jhar  
lāwe,  
Agin kon jo bahāi same-  
era,  
Parā kāl dukh sahe  
sharirā,  
Dakkhin bahe jal thal  
Algira,  
Tahi samay jū jhen bar  
birūa,  
Nirat kon būnd na pare,  
Raja Parjā bhukhan  
marain,  
Pachhim bahie nik kar  
jāno,  
Pare tūsar taij ur manyo,  
Bajābya bahāi, jāi thal  
atī bhari,  
Mūs ugāh dand bas Nari,  
Uttar upaje bāhu dhan  
dhan,  
Khet bāt sukh kare kisān,  
Kon Ishān dundubhī bajāi,  
Dahyū bhat bhojan sab  
gajāi.
61. Mor panikh bādāl uthāi,  
Aru randa kājar rekh,  
We barasen we ghar  
karen,  
Yahima nahin mekh.
58. If on the 7th dark of  
Sawan the sun rises  
clouded then there will  
be heavy rain, ricecrop  
will grow high.
59. If winds shake down  
mango trees then con-  
sider that rains are  
coming.
60. If on the puranmasi of  
Asarh you have a flag  
flying and if it indicates  
wind from the east you  
will have good rains and  
crops; if the wind is  
from south-east then  
there will be famine; if  
it blows from the south,  
lands will be left high  
and dry, and big ten-  
ants even will perish; if  
it blows from the south-  
west then there will not  
be a drop of rain; if it  
blows from the west the  
rains will be good but  
there may be frost; if  
from North-west land  
and water will be ex-  
cess of rain. There  
will be plague of mice,  
and women will suffer;  
if from the north then  
there will be bumper  
crops: if drums beat  
in the North-east (if it  
blows from N. E.) you  
will get rice and curds  
all round.
61. If clouds rise of the  
colour of peacock's  
feathers, and if a widow  
applies collyrium to her  
eyes then as sure as  
anything the one will  
bring rain and the other  
will remarry.

62. Ugat uge mahi bhare, 62. If there is rainbow at sunrise there will be good rainfall; if at sunset no rain anywhere.  
Biswat uge jay.
63. Púrab dhanuhí pachch- 63. If there is rainbow in the east and the sun in the west then Ghagh says that rains are near.  
him bhán,  
Ghagh kahen barakha niyrán.
64. Mágh garaje, Hasta laraje. 64. If it thunders in Magh there will be lull in the rains in Hast.
65. Adrá chauth, Mágh pan- 65. If it rains in Ardra the four nakshatras, Punarbasu, Ardra, Pushya and Ashlesha get rain; if in Magha then the five Magha, Purwa, Uttara, Hast and Chitra get rain.  
chak.
66. Báyu men jab báyu 66. If winds blow on winds there will be plenty of rains.  
samáy,  
Kahen Ghagh jal kahán samáy.
67. Sáwan úkham menh, 67. Heat in Sawan and cold in Bhadon brings rain.  
Barse bhadon jad.
68. Uttar chamke bijli, 68. If there is lightning in the north and wind blows from east then Ghagh says to Bhaddar—bring the bullock inside the house.  
Púrab bahai báyu,  
Ghagh kahi Bhaddar se,  
Bardhá bhítar láú.
69. Garbhai ugái ká bhayo, 69. What is the good of the sun rising behind clouds, if at same time there is midnight thunder? You, beloved, go to Malwa and I shall go to Gujerat.  
Jo garjao ádhi rát,  
Tum jáiyo piya Málwa,  
Ham jaihen Gujrat.

70. Chhin purwáiyá chhin 70. Sometimes it blows from the east, sometimes from the west and sometimes there is wind all round. When clouds rush on clouds then Bhaddar sends down rain.  
pachhiyáw,  
Chhin chhin bahe babúla bay,  
Bádal úpar bádal dháwe!  
Tab Bhaddar pání barsli-  
awe.
71. Jo kahún hawá akásai 71. If there is whirlwind and winds go up the skies there will be no rainfall.  
jáy,  
Pare na bund kál pari jáy.
72. Magha ke barase mán 72. If it rains in Magha the heart is full and the land has its surfeit of water.  
hulsáy,  
Pání ke barase zamín agháy.
73. Sukrawár kí badari, 73. Clouds on Friday, and skies overcast on Saturday indicate, according to Bhaddar, sure rainfall.  
Rahe Sanichar chhay,  
Aisá bolen Bhaddari,  
Bin barase nahin jáy.
74. Mághá bhuin ághá. 74. If it rains in Magha the land will have a surfeit of water.
75. Mágha mare, Purwa San- 75. If you sow transplanted rice in Magha and tend it in the Purwa then the fields will be full of growth in Uttara.  
wáre,  
Uttara bhar bhar khet niháre,
76. Adrá bharni Rohini, 76. If in Ardra, Bharani, Rohini, Magha and the three Uttaras there is inauspicious whirlwind then the rainfall will be exiguous.  
Mágha uttará tin,  
An Mangal andhi chale,  
Tab to barkha chhin.
77. Dhúr Ashárhí kí bijjuli, 77. If Monday, Tuesday and Thursday fall on the puranmasi of Asharh and there is continuous lightning, rain is sure.  
Chamak nirantar joy,  
Som sukra au Guru perai,  
Bhari barská hoy.
78. Sáwan más bahe pur- 78. If it blows from the east in Sawan then sell the bullocks and buy a cow.  
wái,  
Bardhá bench le dhan gáyí.

## 11.—THE IDEAL CULTIVATOR.

1. Álas níd kisáne násai,  
Chorai Násai knánsi,  
Ankhiyá lībar bésawe  
násai,  
Tirmir nasai Písí.
2. Bin Bailan kñeti karai,  
Bin bhaiyan ko rári,  
Bin Mehrárú ghar karai,  
Chawdah sakh labári.
3. Bahú, bazár, banihar, bání,  
Bári, betá, bail,  
Byohár, Badháí, Ban,  
Babur,  
Bát suno yeh Chkail,  
Jo bakár bárah basai,  
So púran girhast,  
Auran ko sukh de sadá,  
Ap rahai almast.
4. Asarh más jo ghúmá kin,  
Táki khetí howe hin.
5. Khetí bári chákari,  
O ghore ki tang,  
Apne háth sanwáriye.  
Cháhe lách hon sang
1. Laziness and sleep spell  
ruin for the cultivator,  
cogh for the thief,  
defective eyes for the  
prostitute and bright  
night ruins the Pasi.
2. Cultivation without bul-  
locks, quarrel without  
brothers and home  
without wife are all  
useless.
3. The cultivator can help  
others and be at ease  
himself if he has got  
the following goods—  
twelve in number, the  
names of which begin  
with letter 'B'. In his  
possession: wife, bazar  
(means to buy and sell)  
agricultural labourers,  
proper labourer's share  
of the grain produced,  
grove, son, bullocks,  
moneylending busi-  
ness, carpenter, forest,  
Babool tree and  
promptness to carry-  
cut his promises.
4. One who wanders hither  
and thither in Asarh  
gets a poor yield from  
his crops.
5. Even if you have got a  
lakh of servants, you  
should yourself look to  
your cultivation, gar-  
dening, personal at-  
tendance and the  
saddle strap of a pony.

6. Jeth men járe, Magh men  
thare,  
Tabajibhi par roda pare.
7. Tulsí Rámhin yon bhajyo,  
Jyon kisan kí riti,  
Dam chaguno rin ghano,  
Tohun khet so priti.
6. In sugarcane cultivation  
you have to scorch  
yourself in Jeth and  
freeze yourself in Magh,  
then alone you can  
get sugar crystals to  
eat.
7. Just as a cultivator is  
deeply attached to his  
land even though the  
rent grows fourfold and  
debts accumulate, so  
is the staunch devotee  
Tulsí Dás attached to  
'Rama.'

## 12.—CROPS IN GENERAL.

1. Dhán girai subháge ká,  
Gehún girai abháge ká.
2. Asauja badí mawshya jo  
áwe saniwár  
Samay hoy kir baro,  
Joshí, karo wichár.
3. Na áti barkhá na áti  
dhúp,  
Na áti baktá na áti cháp,  
Larika thákur búrñ  
diwán,  
Mámilá bigre sanjh bihán.
4. Sáwan pachhiwán Bhádon  
purwá,  
Asin báhe Isán,  
Kátik kanta sikh na dōle,  
Gajain sabai kisan.
1. The fortunate man's  
paddy and the unfor-  
tunate man's wheat  
falls on the ground.
2. If on the amavashya (last  
day) of the dark half  
of Kuar it happens to  
be Saturday, then  
grain produce will be  
below par—astrologers  
think of this.
3. As one who speaks too  
much and the other  
who always keeps  
quiet are both undesir-  
able so is the exces-  
sive heat or excessive  
rain. If there is a boy  
master and an old man  
as his manager it is  
not likely that the  
matters will move on  
amicably for any length  
of time.
4. Westerly wind in Shra-  
wan, easterly in Bhádon,  
N. E. winds in Ashvin  
and no wind in Katik  
are very favourable to  
the cultivator.



5. Sāt Swatī dhān upat. 5. Swati has come in, rice is ripe.
6. Lagī Basant, ikh pakant. 6. With the setting of spring season the sugarcane crop ripens.
7. Shashi ugat au Mangal, Pūs amāwas hoy, Dugunā tīgūnā, shawgunā Nāj mahango hoy. 7. If the moon and mars are in conjunction on the new-moon day of Poos, grain will be twice, three times, four times as dear.
8. Srāwan kī ekādashi, Garbhai jo ūthain bhān, Sambat sukh lon hot hai. Upjain sāton dhān. 8. If on the eleventh day of Shrawan the sun is visible while rising, the year will be prosperous and all the crops will be good.
9. Mangalwārī hoy diwārī, Hanse kiśān rowen byopārī. 9. If the Diwali falls on Tuesday, it will be favourable to the cultivators and injurious to the traders.
10. Jo kahūn barse uttrā, To mand na khāhain kuttrā. 10. If it rains in Uttra, even dogs will not eat rice-gruel.
11. Mirgsirā bāyū na badulā Rohin tape na jeth, Adrā jo barse nahin, To sahe kaun alseth. 11. If there is neither wind nor whirlwind in Mirgsira and the Rohini in Jyestha is not sufficiently hot and if Adra does not rain, everything will be topsy turvey.
12. Bhādon māse ujārī, Lakho mūl Rawiwar, To yon bhakhai Bhaddarī, Sūkhā bhāi nirdhār. 12. If in the bright half of Bhadon, the Mool nakshatra begins with Sunday, it is sure to bring about drought.
13. Mūl galyo Rohin gali, Adrā bāji khāe, Hālī bencho bachhiyā, Khetī lābh nasāe. 13. Slight rain in Mool and Rohini and no rain in Adra—then cultivator, sell your bullocks, you will have poor crops.

14. Chena jī kā lenā, Saw saw pāni denā, Bīs hīs ke bāchhā thake, Mare balam naginā, Hāth men lik bagal men painā Byār chale to lenā na denā. 14. The sowing of chaina gives a lot of trouble. You have to give a number of waterings. The bullocks get tired and the cultivator has to work hard in the field with a loaf of bread in one hand and the whip in the armpit. In spite of this if high wind blows, it will be fatal to the crop.
15. Sarwa tape jo Rōhini, Sarwa tape jo Mūl, Padwa tape jo Jeth kī, Upajai sāton tūl. 15. If there is heat in the whole of Rohini and Mool and Jeth parewa is hot all the crops will bear good produce.
16. Chaina hai mor jī kā lenā, Solah pāni dena, Assī assī kā bail marat hain, Balam mare naginā. 16. Chaina takes my life. I have to give sixteen waterings. Bullocks worth eighty rupees are tired after working and my beloved husband is also exhausted.
17. Asārī kahe karsan suno, Yek bāt hamārī, Kar halbail tayār mah de, Mah de sārī kyārī, Bārī sārī gwār, Bārī tū mujh inen dījai, Aur sārī ke paudhā, Pachhāye chāfon na kijai, Jiskā dhawri hār, Isī samay par jāwe, Hāre wah karsān, Sāl bhar ras na āwe. 17. Asarh says to the farmers: "Look here, be ready to plough the fields and sow the sarwa, kapas and gwār and also the seeds of jarhan should be sown in the field. The farmer whose bullocks will be weak will not be anywhere, i.e., he will not gain anything by cultivation."
18. Bhādon karsān tanta khetī men pāyā, Bārāh men sardār khud harne banāyā. Jo kyārī tair padi rahti mujh nāhin Phalāi aisi dūb dānā yek hota nāhin Wāhī pūt sapūt jo mujhe khūb kamāwe, 18. Bhadon calls itself the head of all the twelve months. The farmer should be ready to plough the fields. If the field will not be well ploughed during this month, a kind of grass known as doob will grow in

Main na barsún kharáb  
dono phaslen he jáwen.

19. Asoch kahen karsán  
Kart jo mujh men nirai,  
Nal tohain paidáwár,  
Sawáyá dekh hó jai,  
Jo barsen maigh,  
Pání mat utaran díjai,  
Jot ke khet men,  
Turant anáj sawáya líjai,  
Sathi ke bahan men,  
Báh tú bahutai díjai,  
Sardi ká jab baith,  
Shurú boná kar díjai.

20. Kátik kahe kisan,  
Bát meri sun líjai,  
Pakhwáre pahile men,  
Rabi bo sári díjai,  
Makki chhoda dhan,  
Unhen sangwá tú díjai,  
Chána duphaslá khet,  
Boye tú unmain díjai.

21. Tere bájú chasm,  
Bail haiñ bhái,  
Unake háre,  
Tujhe thíkáná náhin.

22. Aghan kahe kisan,  
Ho já mardáná,  
Teri paki áí kharif,  
Use katwáná,  
Kháne bhar ko rakh,  
Tu ghar men líjai,  
Rahite ko de bench,  
Tayár jab báqí kíjai,  
Kar gehún men,  
Pání dene kí tayári,

abundance and  
will spoil the whole  
crop. Only he will be  
in gain who will get  
all his fields ploughed  
up in this month. If  
it does not rain during  
this month both crops  
will be spoiled.

19. If nirai weeding is done in  
the month of Kuar there  
will be an increase of  
one-fourth in the crop,  
and if it rains in this  
month the cultivator  
should not let the water  
go out of the fields.  
And if the fields  
from which Sathi rice  
is gathered are well  
ploughed, begin in  
them sowing of Rabi as  
soon as cold sets in.

20. Seeds for Rabi crop should  
be sown in the first  
half of Katik and makki  
and dhan should be  
reaped and gram  
should be sown  
in those fields.

21. Bullocks are the eyes  
and arms of the cul-  
tivator. They should  
see that they do not  
get tired (i.e., weak).

22. Farmers should reap the  
Kharif crop in Aghan  
and keep as much  
grain as they require  
for their family expens-  
es and sell all the rest  
of the grain and pay all  
the rent dues. They  
should be ready to  
water the wheat fields.

Yeh mehnat ká,  
Tere wakat hai bhári.

23. Pús kahai kisan,  
Bát main tujhe bataún,  
Barse jo Jagdish,  
Náj ke bīj ugáún,  
Lákhon man parta hai  
náj,  
Baj sahon se chutain.  
Bail bachén kisan,  
Mard kám se chhoráye,  
Hokarke pahrám,  
Ikh sab apná-peráén,  
Yek yek pedi bench,  
Paid kítane phailáye.

24. Magh kahe kirsán,  
Sunia albelá,  
Baras din kí kamái,  
Íkh maine pelá,  
Dúje páni het,  
Kunwá samháro,  
Kolhú ko do chhod,  
Gehún tum bhar ke máro,  
Jo barse Bhagwán,  
Mauj phir teri áwe,  
Man man bighe khám,  
Náj tumháre barñ jawe.

25. Phagun kahe kisan,  
Báwla mat hújai,  
Tál rág mast ho ke,  
Khet kí bát ná sújhai,  
Pús más ghás barhá,  
Náj bátan samaye áe,  
De de páni usmen,  
Náj sawáya ho jáye,  
Rákh tandwal khet kí,  
Khetí ujran mat díjai,  
Jo cháhe Bhagwán,  
Náj máneháí líjai.

26. Chait kahe karsán,  
Chána ho mujh men dúná.  
Sar uská mat tútán díjai,  
Rakhiya mat suná

This is the strenuous  
time for them.

23. If it happens to rain in  
Poos then even those  
seeds which have been  
spoiled will come  
out. The crop will be  
thousand times more,  
and the farmers will be  
saved from the canal  
cess, and the bullocks  
will be saved from the  
trouble of watering the  
fields. The farmers  
will begin to press  
sugarcane which have  
spread out a great  
deal.

24. Magh says to the cul-  
tivators that they have  
got as much sugar-  
cane as is sufficient  
for twelve months.  
They should be ready  
to water the wheat  
fields second time. If  
it happens to rain in  
this month the crop  
will increase one  
maund per bigha.

25. In the month of Phagun  
the farmers should not  
be too busy in music  
and singing. It is the  
time for the crops to  
ripen. Now water the  
fields and keep strict  
watch over your fields.

26. The crops of chana (gram)  
is double if it is well  
watched and no one  
allowed to pluck its

Ikh podā bole jo,  
Tú cháhe ho le nīāl,  
Bhar bhar gaddi khād  
dāl de,  
Phailā kar de khodwāl,  
Bār bār pānī usmen,  
bāndh,  
Bahut aisi suthari dhāl,  
Mithi lakari sīb koi  
khāwe,  
Baiṭhā de rakhvār.

27. Baisakh karsān bāwālā,  
Khet khet par pherā  
mār,  
Dekh dekh kar sagwā  
kheti,  
Jo jo hogi tayār,  
Jau aur chānā kūt le  
pahile,  
Nahin jharh jāwe sārā  
khār,  
Gehūn kāṭne ki tayārī  
kar,  
Kondra yek jā koṭhra  
mār,  
Gehūn kāṭne men jaldī  
kar,  
Jagah jagah se ikatṭhā kar,  
Olon ki dahshat rahti hai,  
Jharh na jāwe sab pak  
kar.

28. Māgh ujālī tij ko,  
Bādāl bijli dekh,  
Gehūn ko sanjam karo,  
Mahango howe paikh.

29. Som shukra sanichari,  
Pūs amāwas hoy,  
Ghar ghar hoy badhāwari,  
Burā na māne koy.

30. Rāt men bole kaglá,  
Din men bole syāl,  
To yon bhakhai Bhaddali,  
Nihchai padai akāl.

top in the month of  
Chait. The fields for  
the sugarcane should  
be made ready for  
manuring them well.  
The field of sugarcane  
should be fenced and  
water should be kept  
over it.

27. Baisakh is the time for  
the reaping of all the  
crops. Barley and  
gram should be cut  
first, and wheat should  
be cut as soon as it is  
ready, lest hail should  
fall and destroy the  
ripe grains in the  
fields.

28. If on the bright third half  
of Magh you see light-  
ning in the sky then  
collect your wheat, it  
will be dear.

29. If the Poos amawas falls  
on Monday, Friday and  
Saturday, then every  
house will have its  
rejoicings.

30. If crows crow at night and  
jackals howl during  
the day then Bhaddali  
says for a truth there  
will be famine.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

1. Nas-kat khatiyā dulkan  
ghor,  
Kahai Ghāgh yeh bipa  
ke or,  
Bachhā Bail maturiyā jo-  
ya,  
Nā ghar rahai nā kheti  
hoya.
2. Tākā bhainsā gādar bail,  
Nār kulachhahi bālak  
chhail,  
Insē bachhen chatur log,  
Rāj chhor ke Sādhan  
jog.
3. Sāvan ghorī bhādon gāy,  
Māgh mās jo bhains  
biāy,  
Kahain Ghāgh yeh  
sanghi bāt  
Apāi mare ki mālikai  
khāy.
4. Boorhā bail besāhe,  
Jheenā kāpar leya,  
Apun kare nasauni,  
Daiwen dushan deya.
5. Bail bagoḍā nirghin joya,  
Vah ghar orāhan kabahūn  
no hoya,  
Bail markhanā chamkoi  
joya,  
Vah ghar urāhan nit uthi  
hoya.
1. Small bed and trotting  
horse give trouble;  
where there is an  
untrained young bul-  
lock and a wife who  
is a prostitute no  
agricultural prosperi-  
ty and household  
peace are possible.  
(The former cannot  
be broken and utilised  
in agriculture and the  
latter does not live in  
the house.)
2. Vicious buffalo, and slow  
bullock, wicked wo-  
man and gay lothario  
of a son, if you want  
to save yourself from  
these then leave a  
kingdom, and become  
an ascetic.
3. If a mare calves in Sawan  
and a cow in Bhādon,  
and a buffalo in Magh,  
then Ghāgh declares  
it as truth that either  
they die or they kill  
their masters.
4. If you purchase an old  
bullock and thin cloth  
do not blame fate.
5. A tame bullock and un-  
pleasant (bad looking)  
wife never give cause  
for any remembrance.  
A vicious bullock and  
frivolous wife give rise  
to complaints from  
others daily.

6. Barad musaraha jo koi lai,  
Raj bhang pa men kardey  
Tiriya bal sab kuchh chhuti jay,  
Bhikh mangke ghar ghar khay.
7. Mat koi leijai musariha bahan,  
Khasam marikai dala, pavan.
8. Bar singa jani leijo mol,  
Kunve men dalo rupaya khol.
9. Na mahin nadho uluju kuliya  
Na mahin nadho dayen,  
Bis baras tak karaun bardai,  
Jo na milihai gayen.
10. Santhar jote puti charave,  
Lagate Jaith bhunsaula, chhave,  
Bhadon mas uthe jo garada,  
Bis baras tak joto barada.
11. Hai uttam kheti vaki,  
Hoy mevati goyi jaki.
12. Patli penduri moti ran,  
Poonchh hoy bhuin men niyaran,  
Jake hove aisi joyi,  
Vako takai aur sab koi.
6. One who purchases bullock with a slanting hump is deprived of all his property, family, and children and has to beg door to door for his livelihood.
7. Do not purchase bullock with a slanting hump, otherwise he will do you down (may bring about your death).
8. If you buy bullocks with big horns then you throw money in the well.
9. If you do not use me (bullock says) for drawing water with bucket from the well and for threshing grain and for covering cows, I shall serve you for 20 years.
10. Ploughing evenly and getting the son to graze bullocks. Thatch the room where bhusa is kept in the beginning of Jeth and if you get a dust storm in Bhadon you are safe and you can use your bullocks with care for twelve years.
11. His cultivation is good who has a team of mevati oxen.
12. If any one has a team of bullocks with their fetlock thin and thick thighs, long tail scraping the ground then every one will admire the same.

13. Kariya kachhi dhora ban,  
Inhai chhari jini besahyo an.  
Kuar kachhauri sunaye ban,  
Inhai chhari jin besahyo an.
14. Jote ka purabi ladai ka damoya,  
Henga ka kamde, jo dewaha hoya.
15. Sing mure matha utha,  
Munha ka hove gol.  
Rom narm chanchal karan,  
Taj bail an-mol.
16. Munh ka mot math ka mahua,  
Inahi ka kuchh kahiye rahu.  
Dharati nahi, harai jotai Baith mend per pagur karai.
17. Charak bhaurati math men mahua,  
Inhai dekhi jani bhuleyo rahu.  
Dam parai to adhai Tarai Nahin rupaya pani men parai.
13. Bullock with black organ and of white colour should only be purchased; (i.e., signs of an efficient bullock) or a bullock of black-white spots and of golden colour may be purchased.
14. Bullocks of Eastern side (Muzaffarpur, and Motihari breeds) for ploughing, Damoh breed for loading purposes, and Dewaha breed for pulling levellers are best suited.
15. Bent horns, projected forehead, round mouth, (muzzle) soft hair and fidgety ears, that bullock is most valuable.
16. A bullock with thick muzzle and reddish coloured forehead is so dull and lazy that he does not plough even a furrow of land but sits and chews cuds on the border of a field.
17. A bullock of leprous colour and with reddish forehead is no good. Ploughmen could not be cheated by purchasing him. Such a bullock may fetch about half of the money invested, or the whole amount paid for him is thrown into the water.



18. Jahán pare phulavá ki lár,  
Jhároo leke baháio sár.
18. Wherever mucus of leprous bullock falls down, the owner should clear it out from the bullock-shed (*i.e.*, such a bullock is inauspicious and bad worker).
19. Kán ká chhotá jhabare kán,  
Inháí ehári ján leijo án.
19. Bullock with small and hairy ears should only be purchased (*i.e.*, it is a sign of efficient bullock).
20. Nitiya barad chhotiyá hari,  
Doob kahái mor káh ukhari.
20. *Dub* grass says "what can a small plough drawn with small team of bullocks do harm to me."
21. Bail lieje kajará,  
Dám dieje ágará.
21. Purchase black-eyed bullock after giving an advance money. (Sign of efficient bullock.)
22. Bail bisáhau jáo kantá,  
Bhoore ka mat dekho dantá.
22. O husband, if you were to get a brown coloured bullock you should surely purchase him without looking to his teeth (age).
23. Lambe lambe kán,  
Au dhila hai mután,  
Chhóro chhoro kisan,  
Náto jat hai prán.
23. O farmer, avoid purchasing a bullock having long ears, and long and loose urinal organ.
24. Sát dánta udantá ko,  
Ranga jo kalo hay.  
Inako kab-hun na lijiye,  
Dám chahai jo hoy.
24. Do not purchase bullocks of seven teeth or having no teeth or having black colour even if you get them cheap.
25. Hirán mután au patali poonchh.  
Bail besaho kunt be púchh.
25. O husband, purchase without any enquiry the bullock with tight covering of the urinary organ like that of deer and slim tail.

26. Pháint bandhilá deha gathielá,  
Ankhon ká chamkielá,  
Bhákhai, Nanak Chand marád hatn,  
Baradh kandhá ká nieh.
26. Waist and body well-knit together, and with sharp eyes, with neck blue, such a bullock is ever efficient.
27. Barad besáhau jáo kanthá,  
Kubará ká mat dekho dantá.
27. If you go to purchase a bullock, O husband, it is not worthwhile to see the teeth of the hunch-back bullock (*i.e.*, as such bullock is of little use).
28. Ghonchi dekhai ohi pár,  
Thaili kholai yehi pár.
28. If you see a bullock with bent forward horn on the other side you will please open your perse from this side.
29. Chhaddar kahai main áun jaun,  
Satdar kahái gosaiyèn khaun,  
Naudar kahái main nau disi dhaun,  
Hit kutamb uprohit khaun.
29. Bullock with six teeth says that he will come and go (*i.e.*, owner shall have to sell him owing to his bad qualities). Bullock with seven teeth says that he will devour his owner. Bullock with nine teeth says that he runs in nine directions and devours friend, family and priests of his owner (*i.e.*, it is inauspicious to purchase such bullocks as mentioned above in addition to their being useless).
30. Sweta rang au peeth barári,  
Táhi dekhi jani bhulyo lári.
30. Do not purchase bullock of white colour with a long mark on the back.



31. Sankh kahè dekh mor kalá,  
Be mehari ka karaūn ghará.
32. Chhot seing au chhoti poonchh,  
Aisè ko lèlo be poonchh.
33. Udan̄t baradè, udan̄t byaye  
Ap jāy ya khasamen khayè.
34. Dānt gīre aru khur ghisè,  
Pieth bojh nahinley,  
Aisè budhè bail ko,  
Kaun bāndhi bhus dey.
35. Bhains kandeliya piya layè,  
Mangè doodh, kahanse ayè.
36. Bansar subuk aur munh-  
dāhaurā,  
Unhai dekhi charvaha raurā.
37. Nīla kandhā baigan khurā,  
Kabahun na nikalè kandha burā.
38. Chhotā munh aint̄ha kán,  
Yehi bail ki hai pahichān.
39. Miyāni bail baro balvan,  
Tanik men karihain tharho kán.
40. Singa giraila barad kè  
Au manai ka korh,  
Yeh nīeko ná hoyengè,  
Chahè badalo hoḍ.
31. A bullock having conch-like turning of hair brings about the death of the purchaser's wife (*i.e.*, such a bullock is inauspicious).
32. Try and buy a bullock with short horns and short tail.
33. If a cow without teeth is allowed to be covered and calves then she either dics or kills the owner.
34. Who is to purchase, and feed stalled bullock whose teeth have fallen and whose hoofs have all been worn out.
35. O husband, you have purchased kandelias she-buffalo; then why do you expect milk.
36. Cattleman is desirous to purchase good-looking and white cow.
37. A bullock of blue neck and brinjal-like hoofs has always a good neck.
38. Small mouth, a bit twisted ears, are signs of a good bullock.
39. Miyani bullocks are very strong. They erect their ears with little hint (*i.e.*, they are good and efficient bullocks).
40. You may bet, if you like; the bullocks whose horns fall, and the leprosy of men cannot be cured.

41. Bail tarakna tuti nav  
Ye káhu, din deyhain dāv
42. Bail chamakaná jot mev,  
Au chamakeili nár,  
Ye bairi hainan ke,  
Lāj rakham Kartár,
43. Pūnchh chhiyā chhote kán;  
Aisè barad mihanati jān.
44. Ujar barauni, munha ka māhūā,  
Váko dekh harvaha roā.
45. Jab dekho piya sampati thori,  
Besaho gay, biyáur ghorí.
46. Vah kisan hai pátar,  
Jo baradā rakhai gádar.
47. Barad bagaoda marakahá hoy,  
Vah ghar orahan, nīt nīt hoyā.
48. Barad bisahan jao kantha,  
Khaire ká jani dekho dantā.  
Jahān parai kheire ki khuri,  
To kardalé chaprá puri.  
Jahān pare khaire ki lár,  
Barhani léké baharo sár.  
Jahān dekho palana kidor.  
Tahvān déjio thaili chhor.
41. Bullocks with defective legs and the broken boat will surely fail one day or the other.
42. Shy bullock and frivolous and dappish wife are dangerous for life. O God save me from them.
43. The bullock with slanting tail and small ears are hardworking.
44. Ploughman wept to see his bullock with white eye lash and mohua coloured forehead (*i.e.*, this sort of bullock is not efficient but very lazy).
45. O husband, whenever you find that you are poor, you should purchase milch cow and pregnant mare.
46. The farmer who has sluggish bullocks is poor.
47. A vicious bullock gives rise to remonstrances daily.
48. Whenever you go to purchase a catachu coloured bullock, do not see his teeth. The family is ruined wherever such bullock puts his hoofs. Sweep away the mucus of such bullock, from the cattle shed.
- Purchase if you find a white-brown bullock, open your purse at once (*i.e.*, lose no time in purchasing him).

49. Agahan mén ná dithí kor, 49. Why did you not plough  
Téré bail keyú legayé  
chor.  
up your field for  
sugarcane in Agahan.  
Were your bullocks  
stolen away (i.e., the  
ploughing in Novem-  
ber is very useful for  
sugarcane).
50. Marad nikauni bardai 50. Men in weeding and bul-  
dáy lock in, threshing are  
Dubari ohalane mén put to troubles similar  
duk pay. to a pregnant woman  
in walking.
51. Khet be páni, buddha 51. If the field is without  
bail; water (means, it is not  
So gir-hasta sanjhái gahe surrounded by ridges  
gail. to keep in water), if  
he has old worn-out  
bullocks, he should  
take to the road and  
wander away.
52. Har bár bail lijai kajara, 52. Purchase bullocks with  
Dám dijai ajara. black eyes and pay  
price in advance, if  
required.
53. Par har kálá khiro niela, 53. Nagori breed of bullock  
Kanvariya ho lál, having black shoulder,  
Dholo kakhi nágori ke, blue hoofs, red ears  
Nanak kaun misál. and white belly is  
matchless, says  
Nanak.

#### 14.—MISCELLANEOUS SAYINGS.

1. Do Áshwin do Bhádon 1. If there are two Ashwin,  
do Ásarh ko máh, Bhádon or Asharh  
Sena chándi benchkar then purchase grain  
náj bisáho sáh, after selling silver and  
gold.
2. Yek pakh do grahaná 2. If there are two eclipses  
Rájá máre ya sháháná. in one fortnight  
either the King dies  
or his minister.

3. Sab kar har ke tar. 3. State finance is the furrow  
of the cultivator.
4. Uttam kheti madhyam 4. Best is cultivation—  
bán, middling tradé; service  
Adham chákari bhiká is lowest; it is veriest  
nidán. begging.
5. Baniyak sakhráj thakura 5. A spendthrift Bania,  
a miserly Thakur, a  
Baydak, poot byádhi doctor's son not diag-  
nahin choghn, nosing disease, a silent  
Pandit chup chup Besyá pandit and an unwash-  
ed prostitute: these  
Kahái Ghágh pácho five mean ruin of the  
ghar gail. house—so says Ghagh.
6. Bhuiyan khede har hoy 6. The farmer who has  
chár, sufficient land and  
Ghar hvoai gihithin gau four ploughs for  
dudhár cultivation; the house  
Arhar ki dál jadhan wife is adept in house  
ka bhát, management; the cow  
Gagal nibua au gheev is in milk; arhar  
tát pulse to be eaten with  
Sahras khand dahi jo transplanted rice with  
hoy juicy lemon and hot  
Bánke nain parosai joy butter and curds with  
Kahai Ghágh tab sabahi sugar; the food is then  
jhootha, served by a lady  
Uhan chhand than ven with rapturous eyes—  
Bakuntla. Ghagh says here is  
paradise, no where  
else.
7. Kuch kát panáhin bat kat 7. The shoe that pinches,  
joy and wife that is imper-  
Jo pahláuanthi bitia hoy tinent in her replies,  
and the first born girl,  
Pátar krishi bavráhá cultivation which is  
bháy poor and lunatic  
Ghagh kahain dukh brother—then Ghagh  
kahán samáy. says where can you  
bear this agony?
8. Gayá paid per jab 8. The tree is ruined when  
bakulá baithá a stork sits on it. The  
Gayá geh jab mundiyá house is ruined where  
paithá, the shaved one (a

Gayá Ráj jahn Rájá  
lobhi,  
Gayá khait jahn jami  
gobhi.

9. Ae mekh hari na daikh,  
Ae megh hari hari daikh.

10. Ravi duni Shani chauguni;  
Mangal bhav karai budha  
bail bharai.

11. Dakhni kulakhni Máha-  
poos sulakhini  
Máh amavas dakhina  
bhale mahine ki Lak-  
hna.

12. Par háth banij sandese  
kheti,  
Be dekhe nar-byáhe beti,  
Dvár parái gáde tháti  
E charon mil piten chhátí.

13. Bhainsá barad ki kheti  
kare,  
Karja khay birano karh  
Badhiya hinchat hai  
yehán ko  
Bhainsa vohare ko laijay

sanyasi) has got  
entrance; the king-  
dom is gone where  
the king is greedy.  
The field is gone where  
gobhi grass has estab-  
lished itself.

9. The Aris has come in  
you see no green. The  
rain has set in you see  
everywhere green.

10. If Sunday falls on the  
15th day of Paus the  
grain will be dear  
twice as much, and if  
Saturday, then it will  
be four times dear,  
if Tuesday, then there  
will be no profit, if  
Wednesday, then one  
can get a bullock load  
for a rupee.

11. South wind brings ill-  
luck. But in Magh  
and Pus it brings good  
luck. If south wind  
blows on the amavas  
of Magh then it is  
lucky.

12. Trade through other, and  
cultivation by sending  
out messages, marriage  
of daughter without  
seeing bridegroom,  
sinking of wealth at  
another's door—the  
authors of these four  
must beat their breast.

13. If one yokes a buffalo  
and a bullock in the  
same yoke he will have  
to live on borrowed  
money—One pulls one  
way and the other an-  
other.

14. Magh más jo pade na  
seet  
Mahanga háj janio meet,

15. Uttar uttar de-gaye  
Hasta gaye mukhmori,  
Aye samaya phir mile  
chittan mile bahori.

16. Ukh karai sab koi  
Jo beech men Jáith na  
hoi.

17. Prit jo keeje ikh se, jamen  
raski kán,  
Jahan gánth tahn ras  
nahin ehi prit ki bán.

18. Door gudusá door páni.  
Niar gudusá niar páni.

19. Bhoolo bával phire  
ganvara  
Katik mange menh.

20. Gehun gerui charká dhán,  
Biná ann ke mará kisan.

21. Jo tere kumbá ghana  
To kyon na boye chaná.

22. Do joyi ghar khoi.

14. If it is not cold in Magh  
then grain—O friend—  
will be dear.

15. The Uttara asterism has  
remained rainless and  
Hast turned its face  
away: if you will get  
rafas in Chitra things  
will right themselves.

16. Every one would sow  
sugarcane if there  
was not the hot month  
of Jeth to go through.

17. Prefer sugarcane. It is  
the storehouse of  
sweet juice (or senti-  
ment) wherever there  
is a knot (enmity) there  
is absence of juice (or  
sentiment). This is  
really the habit of love.

18. When Riwan (insect) is  
hig (from the earth)  
the rains are not expec-  
ted and when it comes  
near (the ground) it is  
expected to rain soon.

19. If it rains in Katik the  
cultivator wander  
about like a lunatic  
(ordinarily there is no  
rain in katik. If it at  
all rains, the produce  
will be very bad).

20. Wheat is rusted, and  
rice gets Kuari disease.  
Then the cultivator dies  
without grain.

21. If you have a big family  
why did you not sow  
gram?

22. Two wives means ruin  
of household.

23. Makdá ghásá poorá jálá Beej chane ká bhár bhar dálá. 23. When the spider makes webs on the grasses then gram should be sown.
24. Karamheen kheti karai Bardhá maraf kī sukhá parai. 24. If an unfortunate man starts cultivation then either the bullocks die or there is drought.
25. Bandha bēchadā áye matháy Baithá jvan jáy tundiáy. 25. A calf tied becomes vicious. A stay at home youngster gets fat bellied.
26. Dashál Ráo, áth hál Ráná, Chár hálón ká baḍá kisáná. 26. One with ten ploughs is a Rao (big chief), one with eight ploughs Rana and one with four bullocks a big cultivator.
27. Pānch Sanichar pānch Ravi, Pānch Mangal jo hoy Chhattar toot dharni parai Kí ánn mangho hoy. 27. If there are five Saturdays, five Sundays and five Tuesdays (in a month) then either there will be destruction of kingdom or grain will be dear.
28. Aghan men sarava bhar Phir karva bhar. 28. If it rains enough to fill a sacrificial ladle then you reap earthen cupful (a lot more).
29. Kadam kadam peepal mukdam Gehún thakur jav Deeván, Arhar cheri chana gulám, Sarson thádhai karáin Salám. Gehún kahe men gagan gabhir Sab najon men mahin amir Gehún raja jao Sultan chana chaudhari urad pradhan. 29. When is the Emperor Barley is minister, Arhar is female slave and gram male slave. Sarson offers his obeisance standing.
30. Ahir mitai bádar chháí, Hove hove nahin nai. 30. Friendship of Ahir and cloudy sky are uncertain.

31. Nitte kheti dusare gáy Nahin dekhen tekar jáy. 31. If cultivation and the cow are not attended to daily then they are ruined.
32. Meen Sanichar kark guru Jo mesh Mangal hoy Gehun goras gadari Birlai bilsai koy. 32. If there are Saturn of pisces and Thor of Cancer and Mars of Aries, then few will get wheat, milk and cotton quilt (i. e. the produce will be bad).
33. Unche chadh ke bela maḍuá, Sab najon ka main hun bhadua, Áth dina mujh ko jo kháy Bhale mard se uthá na jáy. Mandawá kī roti wa kamal kī dhoti. 33. Mandua climbs up high and proclaims "I am the pimp amongst all the grain. If you eat me for 8 days, then thereafter no gentle soul can get on his legs. Mandua bread is like a dhoti of blanket—rough.
34. Jiská unchá baithná, Jiská khet nichán Unká bairi ká karai Jiske meet diván. 34. He whose house is built on high and has his fields in low lying land, no enemy can touch him whom the minister befriends, (refers to an essential rice area)
35. Bahai poot pitá ke dharamá Kheti upaje apne karamá. 35. The sons prosper consequent on their father's uplifting spiritual duty but success in agriculture depends on their own doings.
36. Ghar ki khunus o jar ki bhúkh Chot damád barahe unkh, Pátar kheti bakná bhái Ghagh Kahen dukh kahán samái. 36. Squabbling at home and the hunger of an ailing person, undeveloped son-in-law and pigs in the sugarcane, prostitutes's cultivation and a spoilt brother—these, says Ghagha, are vexatious to the flesh. Impossible to bear.



37. Urd, mothí ki khetí kari ho 37. If you have cultivation of  
Kundia toḍ usar men mothi and urad only  
dhariho. then you may break the  
latch of your door and  
throw it in the open.
38. Khetí kare adhiá, 38. If you go in for cultivation  
Na bail mare na badhiá. in partnership, then  
there will be little  
strain or bullock  
power.
39. Agsar khetí agsar má, 39. One who sows his crops  
Ghagh kahen e kabahun early and one who  
na hár. strikes the first blow  
will seldom fail.
40. Yek más ritu áge dháve 40. The season marches one  
Adhá Jeth Asárh kaháve, month ahead. Latter  
half of Jeth behaves  
like Asharh.  
*A good and experienced cul-  
timator prepares himself  
for agricultural opera-  
tions of his crop a month  
before, as he prepares  
himself for the kharif  
crop from the middle of  
Jeth.*
41. Kántá bura kareel ká, 41. Thorn of Karil, sun after  
O Badari ká ghám, clouds, proximity of  
Saut buri hai choon ki, lime as of a co-wife  
O sájhe ká kám. and action in partner-  
ship—these are trou-  
ble giving.
42. Mágh más-kí badari, 42. One who can bear the  
Aur Kuar ko ghám, cloudy day of Magh  
Eh dono jo kau sahai, and the sun of Kuar,  
Karáí paráyá kám. can be helpful to  
others.
43. Kheti karai sángh ghar 43. One who cultivates and  
sove. sleeps in his house  
Káte chor háth dhari rove. has to weep when  
thieves cut away his  
crop.
44. Khet be paniyan joto tab, 44. If you cultivate fields  
Uppar kunja khodavo jab. without water you  
should have at first a  
well dug up therein.

45. Ram báns jahán, dhase 45. Where the boring pole  
achuká, goes through there is  
Taban paniki ás akhutá. prospect of unlimited  
supply of water.
46. Bishiyá bitiyá níl hai bá, 46. Indigo is like the daughter  
sáwán put ján of a dancing girl and  
Wo áí sab ghar bhari cotton and sawan are  
dhan luntáwat án. like her sons. The  
act of one brings  
prosperity and wealth;  
the other eats away  
her substance. (Indigo  
enriches, cotton and  
sawan impoverishes  
the soil.)